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Administrator's Notice.
CE is hereby given that the subscriber has been
y appointed Administrator of the estate of
AN HOSMER, late of Acton, in the County of
, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust
bonds, as the law directs. All persons having
upon the estate of said deceased are required to
e same; and all persons indebted to said estate
upon to make payment to
JOSEPH NOYES, Admr.
oct12-3t*
Oct 7, 1872.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Probate Court.
x, ss
ext of kin, creditors, and all other persons inter-
in the estate of WINNIFRED KELLY, sometimes
WINNIFR'D McNAMARRA, late of Wakefield,
county, married woman, deceased, intestate:
EREAS, application has been made to said Court
o grant a letter of administration on the estate of
eased, to Thomas Lally, of Wakefield, in the
of Middlesex.
are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to
at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the
Tuesday of November next, at nine o'clock in the
n, to show cause, if any you have, against granting
e. And the said petitioner is hereby directed to give
notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a
r three successive weeks, in the newspaper called
ssachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston, the
blication to be two days at least before said Court.
ess, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esq., Judge of said
this ninth day of October in the year one thou-
ght hundred and seventy-two.
J. H. TYLER, Register.
-3t*

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM, THE GARDEN, THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

VOLUME XXXII::::NO. 5. BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER 1617.

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(Opposite Faneuil Hall.)

GEO. NOYES, Proprietor and Publisher.

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Editorial.

NOVEMBER ON THE FARM.

Harvesting ought to be hurried up now with all despatch. The fodder corn and the top stalks that have stood in the stook till they are about as brown as your shoe, had better be stored. Some farmers think it does not hurt them to stay out exposed to all weathers, but we prefer to put them into the barn bright and fresh looking. Get on with the husking as fast as possible. We haven't so much corn to husk now as our fathers used to have, but we have something else to show in its place. If we have cultivated less corn year after year, we have more roots, more fruit, more vegetables, except potatoes, perhaps, and we sell more milk and probably get more money from the farm. Our agriculture has changed, and we have adapted our operations to the supply of the home market.

The mangolds ought to be all safely pulled by this time, and piled up in heaps upon the field so as to be covered up on the approach of cold nights. But they keep better when not stored too early, and if they are already in the cellar, open the windows and keep them as cold as possible without running the *risk of freezing*. It is best not to begin to feed them out till well into the winter. We think they are decidedly better on the first of March than on the first of January. Store them with reference to this.

The Swedish turnip may remain in the ground till about the middle of the month, though if there is a large lot of them to gather, it is as well to begin on them soon. We do not like to put them into the cellar till the cold of winter sets in. If piled too deep they are apt to heat and injure, and so keep them cool as practicable till it is time to close up the cellar for the winter. The swedes should be fed out first, that is before the mangolds. They come after the round or English turnips. We usually make calculations to have round turnips enough to go through the month of December or as far into it as possible, and then when they are gone, begin on the swedes.

As to roots and other green feed for stock, we want to feed out more or less every day. They do much towards keeping cattle in health, and sharpening the appetite for other food, and if they were far less nutritive than they are, we would not deprive cattle of them, especially in the early part of winter, when they serve to break the change from green grass to dry hay. The English practice of raising and feeding roots is gradually being adopted in this country, and the quicker we come to it the better.

As to fall feeding, we hardly need to say any more, as our opinions upon it are pretty well understood by the readers of the *Ploughman*. If a farmer makes a practice of feeding his mowing lots bare, he ought to follow it by a liberal top dressing of compost. It is the only fair compensation he can make, and if he can't make this it is very poor economy to feed his fields close. Cattle on the mowing lot do more harm than all the good they get amounts to. Grass needs the protection of the late fall growth against the hard frosts of winter. Sometimes, to be sure, the growth is too rank, and if all be allowed to remain and fall down to lie under the snow it will "smother" the roots and do a positive injury. In such cases a second crop may be cut, not too close, or some fall feeding may be allowed to advantage, but this is an exceptional case. If the lot is fed too close, the crop of the next year will suffer for it, and be all the less.

We think, therefore, it is better to use fodder corn, pumpkins, English turnips anything in fact, than to let the cattle run on the lot late into the fall, and that it is better to begin on the winter supply of hay than to do it, and those farmers that keep their cattle off the fall feed have the best of it in the end.

If the buildings need painting or other repairs in preparation for winter, now is the time to attend to it. A coat of paint saves the wood both on the farm buildings and the tools, and it is good economy to keep things well painted up, to say nothing of the looks.

Now is the time to trim and head in the grape vines and other fruit trees. After the leaves have fallen you can see how to shape the vine or tree, and a reasonable shortening in of the wood will give the vine greater strength for the next year's growth, that is it leaves the roots proportionally greater vitality. We think this month decidedly the best time in the year to attend to this, but if, for any reason, it is not possible to attend to it, do it in December, rather than put it off till the sap starts in the spring, when it becomes too late to do it.

As the evenings are getting long, it is important to lay out some systematic course of reading and study for the winter. It ought always to be kept in mind that a well stored brain is the first step to a happy and useful life. Knowledge is power, not only on the farm but everywhere else; and a well read man will always find greater resources of thought and of positive happiness, than a vacant and idle mind. Besides, education greatly increases our capacity to benefit manki

THE HORSE DISEASE.

The greatest excitement has prevailed in this vicinity and indeed, all over the country, in consequence of the wide spread epidemic which has incapacitated a very large proportion of our horses of all classes from their accustomed services on the road and in wagons and drays, on which all the business affairs of the civilized world so largely depend. To form a full and complete conception of the extent of the disaster it was only necessary to see vehicles of all descriptions drawn through our streets by men and boys, forming teams of from two or three to twenty, according to the exigency of the occasion, and the load they were required to carry. It was a novel sight, but one quite common, almost universal in fact for some days, when the streets seemed more like Sunday than we ever knew them to be on a week day before.

So far as we can ascertain the facts, the disease first made its appearance in Canada, in a mild form, which soon assumed the character of an epidemic, and then reached the borders of western New York, where it has been especially virulent, particularly in Buffalo and Rochester. A despatch from the former city, on the 17th, says:

"The horse disease prevails to an alarming extent here, and fully one-half the horses in the city are affected by it, more or less. A few fatal cases have occurred. It made its appearance on Thursday, 17th inst. The street railway company have a hundred horses sick, and have taken off some of their cars. The livery stables have stopped business. Every horse attached to O'Brien's circus, which came here from Canada yesterday, is sick."

Soon after a dispatch was sent from Rochester, saying:

"The horse disease is on the increase; there are few horses in the city not affected. The street railway company have suspended operations, all their horses being sick. The livery stables and the express companies have also suspended. There is hardly a horse to be seen in the streets, and not a farmer's team in sight hereabouts."

By the 21st, over three hundred cases had proved fatal in and about Rochester.

This same disease rapidly extended eastward throughout the large cities, and appeared in Boston and vicinity in the early part of last week, and spread through most of our large stables, carrying a feeling of consternation wherever it went and seriously disarranging all the business interests of every description throughout the city and the neighborhood.

It is a form of influenza. The veterinary surgeons call it catarrhal, rheumatic and gastroerysipelatous, according to the particular form it assumes, and for short, the reporters call it the catarrhal fever. It shows itself first in a discharge of tears from the eyes, then a mucus from the nose, attended by a general drooping appearance and languor, soon followed by a cough. We have seen many cases of it, as no one in our streets can fail to observe it if he happens to see a horse there. In the first attack, the membranes of the nose are of a palish or leaden color, and the eyes reddish. Some cases of a severe character begin with a severe chill, followed by a feverish state, with a hot mouth, quick pulse, increased rapidity of respiration, attended apparently with more or less difficulty or labor, with often a sluggish state of the bowels, the urinary organs inactive, and the discharge from the nose of a greenish yellow appearance. Such cases often prove fatal.

It appears equally to attack young and old horses as virulently in private as in public stables. If taken immediately, as soon as its presence is suspected, and treated properly, the number of fatal cases is small. The following course was advised by a competent veterinary surgeon in Rochester.

"Let the patient be excused from all labor and allowed complete rest. The stables should be cleanly and well ventilated. Disinfectants may be useful, and in some stables necessary. Any of the following will answer; Carbolic acid, sulphate of iron or bromo-chloralum. The patient should be properly groomed, and the nose and eyes frequently sponged with water, and the limbs, if cold, bandaged. The drink should have the chill slightly removed, but not enough to make it warm and unpalatable. The diet should be light and of a laxative nature; say spout feed or bran, wetted or scalded, with a little salt added. Hay in limited quantities may be allowed.

In regard to remedies, I wish to say that heroic treatment should not be tolerated. Blood-letting, cathartic nauseants and arterial sedatives are all of them either injurious or uncalled for. Next, whatever medicines are administered should not be given in the form of draughts or drenches, as the animal is sure to be thrown into a paroxysm of coughing the moment a drench is attempted, and some of the medicine will, in such event, be almost sure to find its way into the windpipe and bronchial tubes, thus inducing fatal bronchitis or pneumonia. Balls should not be given, as they will be coughed back or out, and the irritability of the throat will be increased in attempting to pass them over with the hand or fingers. Powders are well nigh useless, as when mixed with the food the patient will usually refuse both food and powders. Electuaries, syrups or pastes are the only forms in which medicines may be safely and successfully administered in cases where the throat is tender and irritable and coughing easily induced.

Saline medicines I regard as the most useful in this disease. Any of the following will answer: Chlorate of potash, muriate of ammonia or hyposulphate of soda. As an anodyne to relieve the cough, fluid extract of belladonna may be added. The proper dose of either of these medicines may be rubbed up with two or three ounces of honey or molasses, and these poured in the mouth from a small bottle or placed on the tongue with a spoon. Given in this way the medicines will be readily lapped up and easily swallowed. But little trouble is required to give it, and no danger of getting any medicine in the trachea will be incurred by this method. About the throat and over the windpipe a sharp, stimulating liniment should be well rubbed in. In cases that prove severe or are complicated with other and more serious diseases a competent veterinarian should be employed."

From what has been said it will appear that the disease is not a new one, but simply a form of the influenza that has been known heretofore both in this country and in Europe. It has become epizootic or epidemic on account of some peculiar atmospheric conditions, and it admits of comparatively easy treatment and results with proper treatment in only a small loss of life. No one seems to know how long the disease will be likely to continue, but where it strikes only mildly, it appears to get over its main symptoms, that is to run its course, in about ten days. At this particular season of the year, it will fall lighter on farmers, if it spreads into the country, than at a busier season, as the services of the horse can now be more easily dispensed with.

That it will run through all our large cities, attacking almost every horse, seems altogether probable. The latest dispatch from New York, dated Oct. 26th, says:

The horse malady has now spread to such an extent that almost all the horses in the city are said to be suffering in one form or another from symptoms of the epidemic.—There are thousands of horses which have not yet been put upon the sick list, but observation goes to show that many of these have germs of the disorder in their systems.

The disease has thus far been rather slow in its development, and it is not known yet whether all its stages have been seen. It is estimated in the city and immediate vicinity there are from thirty to forty thousand horses suffering from well developed symptoms.—The disease has begun to exhibit new and alarming phases, which are looked on as highly dangerous. The inflammation of the throat extends to the lungs, and rapidly grows more alarming, and the coughing is fearfully convulsive. The animal pants, and becomes quite cold at the extremities. This seems to be a warning of the fatal ending of the malady, and if it continues as widely prevalent as it is now, for a few days longer, there can be little doubt that hundreds of horses affected will die. The street car companies, some of the livery stable proprietors, and many down-town merchants are still working their diseased horses, and in all these cases the signs of fatality are becoming more alarming. In the stables where all business is suspended until the disease is mastered, very favorable reports are made. In some instances, convalescence of the horses is very rapid. The trotters and racers stabled in the city seemed to have nearly escaped the disease.

Six hundred horse cars had been taken off of the horse railroads, throwing thousands of men out of employment.

Last Saturday the outside business around Quincy market was very small and scarcely a market wagon was to be seen there. The long string of country wagons was entirely wanting and the business of the market was estimated at less than twenty-five per cent. of what it usually is on that day. Those who had horses out, were observed to take uncommon care of them, and the humanity of owners and drivers was brought out in strong relief.

NEW EXPERIENCE.

The experience of the exercise of walking which the prevalent horse disease has compelled the public to make, may have its good effect, after all. We are so accustomed to the daily and constant labor of the horse that we forget how indispensable he is to the conduct of civilized life, and so to undervalue his utility and neglect to provide sufficiently for his comfort and health. Now when he is down sick, and the horse cars and omnibuses stopped, and men have to foot it to their business, it seems like a new experience. Last Saturday we saw a team on Washington Street with about twenty men harnessed into it, and oxen are often seen doing the work of the sick horses.

Our grocer's horse, our market man's horse, our ice man's horse, and our milkman's horse are all down with the disease and so all through the city. Fortunately our "Nellie" is up in the country with all its healthful influences, and we hope she will escape the infliction. We are willing to walk for a time, but this disease puts the whole business community to their trumps. We have no doubt it will result in benefit to the horse. He will have better care and be less exposed to cold draughts when heated than has been customary heretofore, and better care and attention will make him more valuable and more useful, so that in the long run it may do some good. At any rate we have to bear the present inconvenience the best way we can.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

The officers, and especially the secretaries of Farmers' clubs, should remember that the law requires them to make a return of their organization, numbers, &c., to the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture during the month of November as a condition entitling the club to copies of the State Report for distribution among their members. A compliance with this requirement will enable clubs to get their fair proportion at an earlier day than they could otherwise get them, and the earlier they can be placed in the hands of farmers the more they are read and the better they are appreciated.

We have to suggest to any member of a club who may happen to see this notice, to jog the memory of the Secretary, as many fail to attend to it from inadvertence and then wonder why they can't get a bundle for distribution as well as others who made the annual return according to law.

DON'T SACRIFICE THE APPLES.

We find a good many farmers are inclined to sell their apples at any price they can get, in many cases as low as a dollar and a half a barrel. We think it is a mistake. Apples are worth more than that and they will bring more bye-and-bye. We raise the best apples in the country and we think the best in the world. They are of better flavor and keeping qualities in our high northern climate than in a milder region, and they will be in demand for shipping through the winter. We say then that in our opinion it is better policy to pick and pack them very carefully in barrels. Keep them in a cool place in a shed or barn till December, and then in a cool cellar till February if necessary, and the price will then probably go up to three dollars a barrel for Baldwin and other first class winter apples. Sort them with care into first, second, and perhaps third quality when picking.

THE VERMONT DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The annual business meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's Association was held at Montpelier on Wednesday, the 23d instant. There was a good attendance and much enthusiasm. The following officers were elected for the year ensuing. Hon. E. D. Mason of Richmond, President; Hon. Henry C. Gleason of Shrewsbury, C. Horace Hubbard of Springfield, and Charles S. McAllister of Enosburgh, Vice Presidents; O. S. Bliss of Georgia, Secretary and Treasurer.

Hon. Henry Clark of Rutland, who was to have delivered the annual address, was unable to fulfil his engagement, but Gov. Converse, ex-gov. Stewart, Dr. Henry Boynton of Woodstock, and representative Douglas of Whiting, occupied the evening in a manner highly creditable to themselves, and complimentary to the Association.

STATE BOARD AT BARRE.

The Committee on Meetings of the State Board of Agriculture met last week at Worcester to fix upon a programme and make arrangements for the country meeting of the Board at Barre on the 3rd, 4th and 5th days of December.

The public meeting will open Tuesday at two o'clock P. M., and the afternoon will be devoted to the dairy, with a paper or lecture and discussion. In the evening it is expected that Prof. George F. Cook, State Geologist of New Jersey, will deliver a lecture. Wednesday morning will be devoted to the subject of stock breeding, led off by a valuable paper by Dr. Nathan Allen of Lowell, upon Hereditary influence in Breeding domestic animals, followed by a discussion. The afternoon exercises will open with a paper upon Practical Questions of Law relating to farm lands, etc., by Farwell F. Fay, Esq., of Athol. This is a new subject, but one in which every owner of land is directly interested. A thousand questions are all the time coming up as to a farmer's legal rights. A plain statement of the law on disputed points, will be of great interest and practical value. Then follows a lecture on mowing and pasture lands by Prof. Stockbridge of the Agricultural College and a discussion, with a lecture in the evening by Col. William S. Clark. On Thursday morning, Manures and Fertilizers, and their application will be treated at considerable length in a discussion opened by a paper by Andrew H. Ward, Esq., of Boston. Fruit and Vegetable Culture in the afternoon, opened by Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, and a lecture in the evening by Prof. Parker of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, upon the Sun and the Influence of Light and Heat upon Plant and Animal Life, illustrated by diagrams. This, it must be admitted, offers an attractive and promising programme. Prof. Louis Agassiz, and many others, will be present to take part in the discussions. We hope every farmer in that section will turn out and take part. The meeting is public.

CURIOUS CASE.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

A strange freak of nature has shown itself in the case of one of my young heifers, this season, and I transcribe it for you—to use if you see fit. To me, it is an entirely new feature in stock raising.

Last August, while visiting some young stock in a distant pasture, I noticed that a fine two year old heifer, that never had a calf, was looking rather thin, showing considerable bag, and was followed rather too closely by a calf, weaned last Spring.

On examination she proved to be in milk, and I brought her home. She gave about three pints a day; but we succeeded in drying her in about two weeks. We feared she had slipped her calf; but recently her bag commenced filling again, and on Friday week she dropped a healthy calf, fat and of fair size; and she now gives a fair mess of milk. Yours respectfully,

D. S. CALDWELL.

Newbury, Oct. 17, 1872.

The Dairy.

IMPROVING DAIRY FARMS.

There are more than ten million cows in the United States, the money value of whose production does not aggregate more than forty million dollars per annum. Few of these cows pay their owners any profit; the vast bulk of the whole do not pay expenses of feed and labor. This is readily shown when we come to figure up the cost of a year's provision for a cow, and allow a fair margin for the protection of those which really pay a profit over and above the cost of keep and labor of attention, and preparing dairy products for market. This, too, is wholly owing to the gradual depreciation of stock; for it is apparent to any man well acquainted with the general run of our stock, that it is not improving in quality, nor even holding its own. Every succeeding year finds dairy stock increasing, and perforce degenerating; for where no careful selection is made, stock will certainly run down. Originally our stock was the produce of the best obtainable European breeds, for we cannot suppose that any but the best was brought by our first settlers from Europe. And now, although much money is being spent in improving our breeding stock, the wave of improvement only ripples here and there, without affecting in the least the wide general level. Now it is far from profitable to keep retrograding stock, and dairy stock cannot stand still; it must be improved or go back. Neither can we afford to permit any further retrogression, or it would be more profitable to put our stock out of existence forthwith. When it is clearly understood, it will be seen how absolutely necessary it is that our dairy stock should be improved. The improvement needs to be begun by getting rid, as soon as possible, of the worst of it, from which we suffer such a loss as can only be appreciated when we consider how low an average is made by including our very best. All such poor, profitless cows should be dried off, and fed for the butcher, and their places supplied by the most promising heifers. A stop, too, must be put to the practice of selling good heifer calves for veal, for here is the chief road we have travelled in reaching our present stage. Further, improved bulls must be introduced, either by co-operating farmers or by the efforts of agricultural societies, and their produce carefully improved. In this and other ways that will readily suggest themselves can comparatively inexpensive improvement be begun and continued. A taste for improved stock has been created in the general mass of agricultural communities by the efforts of wealthy breeders, but the idea is prevalent among farmers that it is hopeless to attempt to compete with them in raising improved stock, and that men of ordinary means can never hope to possess such animals. But it may be done, and by co-operation and combining small capitals of individuals for their joint benefit. If such efforts are made, and an improvement begun in this respect, a few years need only elapse before our dairy products will increase annually in value to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars. An increase of ten dollars per annum in the product of each cow would now amount to $100,000,000.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Balky Horses.—It is rarely well to whip or kick or scold a balky horse. One of the best modes is to feed him where he stands with any accessible food. Forgetting his whim, he will generally start without trouble. Another good way is to do something not harmful, but new; as filling his mouth with loose dirt, which a desire to get rid of will divert his thoughts, and before he knows it he will be jogging unconsciously along. We have often seen this done with most satisfactory success. Sometimes, if one can spare the day, it is best to wait, till from weariness and hunger the animal submits to your will, and the triumph, in this instance, is generally complete.—*Journal of the Farm.*

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Returning from three weeks' absence at the West I observe your remarks on my communication published in the *Ploughman*, Sept. 28th, and also the letter of your correspondent at Concord in a later issue, Oct. 12.

Except that silence might be claimed by some as consenting to the correctness of the statements and implications in the article referred to, I should not trouble you or your readers again on this subject.

I believe that a correct understanding of the facts in regard to the adoption of the name "Holstein" for the large improved black and white cattle, (the larger portion of which in this country are the importations and descendents of the importation made by Mr. Chenery,) generally designated before the organization of the "Association of Breeders of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle," as Dutch or Holstein, is desired and will be received with satisfaction by many readers of the *Ploughman*.

In this view of the matter and not intending to enter into a controversy in regard to the propriety of adopting the name, I wrote the communication published Sept. 28th, and now, with only a purpose of presenting fact without argument, I shall do but little more than reiterate what I then said.

The name or designation "Dutch or Holstein," for the cattle referred to, which had been generally applied ever since the introduction of these cattle by Mr. Chenery, and so far as I know, without objection or special criticism, and the interchangeable use of this, and the words Dutch and Holstein, as was frequently the case, it was thought might lead to some confusion, especially if an attempt was made to keep a record or herd book, and it was agreed that it was best to adopt either the name "Dutch" or "Holstein," one or the other, to be used alone hereafter as a proper and only designation.

The persons constituting the association were probably all readers of the *Ploughman*, and acquainted with its expressions in regard to the cattle in question, as published up to that time. The information upon which they considered and determined which name to adopt is mainly embodied in the prefatory article in the herd book. It was on the *whole* unanimously agreed that the name "Holstein" would be the *most appropriate*, and it was accordingly adopted, and I believe nothing has since been learned from the *Ploughman* or any other source to change the opinion then formed. Whether the association was technically correct in the judgment formed or not, is open to fair criticism of course, but unless it should become evident that a mistake which would be essentially injurious to the public or a large class of individuals, had been made, I can conceive of *no good* reason for attempting to get a revision of the question.

No person connected with the association could have any possible reason or interest to have one name adopted in preference to the other, except the matter of appropriateness.

Though desirable as far as it could be so, to have the name adopted convey an idea of the true origin of the race or breed of cattle it was applied to, I deem it by no means a matter of very vital importance.

The important point was to adopt *a name* not improper or inappropriate, and avoid confusion in future.

The cattle in question are well known throughout a large portion of the United States by the designation "Holstein," and no one is likely to be deceived or in any way injured by the use of it. On the contrary the herd book is and will be a reliable source of information to any and all who desire to make use of it, enabling them to determine whether cattle offered for sale as pure bloods of this breed are so or not.

Parties who wish to put off grades and mongrels for pure bloods are the only ones affected unfavorably. The public and fair dealers will be protected and benefitted. All who know anything about the matter will, (and probably do now) know as well what cattle the name Holstein is applied to in this country as they do what the name Durham, Shorthorn, Jersey and Ayrshire are applied to. If grades or mongrels are imported by persons not qualified by experience to select or procure genuine stock, (as I believe has already been done,) the association will be the honest breeders' best and only protection against such.

The *Ploughman* now claims to have no prejudice against the cattle referred to, when called "Dutch." Will it say what has inspired its series of articles before the name Holstein was adopted, all conveying to the readers an unfavorable impression regarding them?

The paragraph in the herd book, which you characterize as "utterly and unqualifiedly false," appears to be well supported by the quotations, references and extracts contained in the prefatory article referred to. I see nothing in your article of Sept. 28th, that so far as I can judge has any tendency to sustain your sweeping assertion of falsehood. But your correspondent is more definite, and unhesitatingly asserts that "Mr. Chenery has in the introduction to his herd book gathered together with a good deal of industry whatever has been written in favor of the Dutch cow, and by inserting the word Holstein in the place of Dutch, appropriated her virtues in forwarding his scheme, &c."

It is only necessary to read Mr. Chenery's articles referred to to perceive how baseless this charge is, as well as his charges of "inventing spurious theory," "purpose of deception," "artful misstatements," &c., the whole, eructations from a soured imagination. He, (your correspondent,) has well said, "to bring from abroad the useful animals, or products of another nation, is to deserve the thanks of the whole people." Mr. Chenery has brought the useful animals, and deserved the thanks, and whether he is open to any just rebuke or criticism because he has given them in concurrence with others interested, the name which he and they thought most fitting and appropriate, I leave for your readers to decide.

Whether the name adopted was and is the most appropriate, I cannot argue without quoting more than you would be willing to print, and in fact I do not think the question is of enough interest to the farming public to warrant its further discussion. If others think otherwise they can pursue it.

Your ob't. serv't, CHAS. HOUGHTON.

The "prefatory article in the herd book," we have clearly and conclusively shown to have been based on entirely false premises, and so the whole "information" contained in it is necessarily false, and so far from there being any "appropriateness" in the name "Holstein," applied to Dutch cattle, it is as inappropriate as it can be. The "mistake" is not only "injurious" to the public, as any kind of deception is, but positively injurious to the cattle themselves.

The *Ploughman* is not aware of any "series of articles before the name of Holstein" was proposed. It was the false assumption of the name that we felt it our duty to expose.—[Ed.

The Poultry Interest.

RAISING POULTRY.

In reply to a correspondent Henry Stewart gives the following practical ideas about poultry:

On two acres of land it would be folly to attempt to keep 1,000 fowls with the expectation that they could be permitted to have any range. If closely penned up 1,000 fowls might be kept on two acres by the exercise of the utmost care and by an experienced keeper. But there would be no accommodation for young chicks and the necessary coops to shelter them. It is possible that 400 hens could be kept on two acres, but not any more. I have had some experience, and would rather have at the rate of one acre to 100 fowls than less; but I have no doubt that I could succeed with 400 on two acres. The ground should be enclosed with a picket fence, and the buildings placed on the north side and facing to the south. The height of the fence should be five feet for Brahmas, and nine feet or more for the more active fowls. I have found a roosting-house eighteen feet long, twelve feet wide, and eight high at the back, and twelve at front, with a single sloping roof, and built of common boards, not battened, but with the joints open—quite sufficient accommodation and quite warm enough for 200 fowls. Fresh air is of vastly more importance than warmth. In a climate much colder than that of New York, I have never had a fowl's comb frozen in such a house as this on the coldest nights, when the temperature has been below zero, and a strong wind blowing. Too much warmth induces disease; catarrh, roup, and dysentery are caused by impure air and warmth, produced by huddling in a close apartment. Artificial warmth is better than sweating in this manner. A setting-house, adjoining the roosting-house, and of the same size, needs to be provided, without windows, and with a shelf all round, on which is placed the nests, raised two feet from the ground. Another shed, adjoining the roosting-house at the other end, open in the front, should be provided for shelter on stormy days, and for the fowls to wallow in. Thus these three apartments adjoining each other in a line are needed for 200 fowls, and by adding additional sets the colonies may be increased so long as there is room for them. I have found light Brahmas the best on the whole. They are good layers, very gentle and tame, and easily handled, weigh seven or eight pounds when matured, and are not able to get over a five foot fence—they are hardy. I have succeeded well with Dorkings, but they are more inveterate setters, and not so easily broken up as Brahmas, are not so heavy at two years old, not so prolific layers, and are more tender. Doubtless the very best fowls for common use to commence with are good young native hens, supplied with Brahma and Dorking cocks, each year, alternately. But there is a great variety of opinion in this respect, and beginners should experiment till suited. It is entirely safe to say to beginners, bommence to go into this business gradually, and learn as you go along, and as success comes, increase as may be desirable. A new beginner will inevitably fail if he commences on a larger scale than with fifty to one hundred fowls.—*N. Y. Sun.*

BREEDING TO SEX.

Mr. L. Wright, in his Illustrated Book of Poultry for August, makes the following observations upon mating fowls with a view to regulating the sex of the issue:

We have hinted that the poultry breeder has some control over the sexes of his produce, and we may repeat here more definitely that the following have long been verified by general experience as ordinary rules, though numerous exceptions occur:—1. If a vigorous cockerel be mated with not more than three adult hens, the cocks almost always largely predominate in at least the early broods; later this becomes uncertain. 2. If an adult cock be mated with not more than three pullets the result is very uncertain, the one sex being as likely to occur as the other, but usually there is a decided predominance on one side rather than equality. 3. If an adult cock be mated with five or more pullets, the pullets are generally in excess; and what cockerels there are will be most numerous in the earlier eggs. 4. Young birds or adult birds mated together are very uncertain; but the fewer hens and the more vigorous the cock, the greater is the proportion of cockerels, which are always more numerous in the earlier eggs of a season than the later. It is also a curious fact that chickens hatched late in the season are often *perceptibly more short-legged* than the earlier birds; we have often remarked this in our own yard, and it has also been observed by others. From these facts, while nothing like certainty can be obtained, it is manifest that the breeder possesses considerable power in obtaining such results as are desired.

THE BEST WHEAT REGION.

We sometimes compare our farming with the English, and because we do not raise near the average per acre of wheat that the English do, often lament the condition of our agriculture; and it is the burthen of many a farmer whose knowledge seldom extends beyond the writing of a treatise as to "what he knows" that the time is to come when Americans will so understand scientific principles as to produce wheat, acre per acre, with the best English land. But every country has a peculiar climate of its own which favors certain productions, and these climatic conditions are beyond human control; no scientific principles will ever supply them, and no knowledge we may ever possess will ever enable us to raise wheat to the same weight per acre as the English can. The wheat plant, to come to its greatest perfection, requires not only a certain quantity of heat, but that heat should be extended over a certain time. Our wheat is ripe in July. The English harvest in June. Our summer heat comes suddenly in May, and the plant matures before it has time to arrive at its greatest weight. The cool, gradual spring of England just suits, and these frequent comparisons of English farming with ours on account of the wheat crop, it would be as rational to expect English farmers to decry their agriculture because they cannot grow Indian corn as well as we can. Let us look at our own advantages; and we shall see enough to be proud of without envying other countries.—*Weekly Press.*

☞ The *Florist and Pomologist* says that from some experiments recently made by Dr. R. McDonald, of Dublin, it was ascertained that of a series of hyacinths flowered in a perfectly dark cellar, the green leaves were thoroughly blanched, while the flowers of the red variety came quite white; those of the yellow partially so, but those of the violet-blue sorts were unaffected.

Stock Department.

CURE OF FOOT ROT IN COWS.

The following from a discussion before the American Institute Farmer's Club, upon the cure of fouls or foot rot in cattle, is reported in the New York *Tribune*:

The disease makes its appearance sometimes between the claws of the foot, often in the heel, and extending up the leg, causing extreme lameness, loss of flesh, and loss of milk. It generally attacks one foot at a time, but will in turn sometimes go into each of the other feet. Constant pain seems to be present with this disease, and as cattle have not the courage and endurance of resistance, it soon materially affects the condition of the beast. It sometimes appears in only part of the herd, but often runs through the whole dairy. Whether it is contagious, or has been produced by some external cause, is not clearly ascertained. Some suppose there is a constitutional tendency to disease of the foot in cattle resembling the rot in sheep. Many think it to result from cattle standing or trampling in the mud, or being kept upon moist land, but it attacks cattle alike upon dry pastures and those that have tramped in muddy places. It appears in different seasons of the year. We have known it to go through a herd in March, when the ground was frozen and covered with snow.

It is often difficult to cure, and its appearance is becoming every year more common among the herds. Dairymen do not like to see the disease in the herd, because if the cows are not speedily relieved, they fail in milk and dry up. We have known a good many cases where cows have been attacked, and became useless for milk during the season. We have seen dairymen pestered all summer with this disease, not knowing how to get rid of it readily, and having a few cases under treatment all the time, until the whole herd has been gone through, and then perhaps it would attack some of the animals a second time. Various remedies are recommended in the books. Some of them are worthless, and others prove effectual only in certain cases.

Mr. Whitman said he could give a remedy which he had never known to fail of making a speedy cure when properly applied. It was a very simple affair, and consisted of an ointment made of lard and red precipitate (*oxyde of Mercury.*) The thought had occurred to him that the disease might be caused by an insect burrowing in the parts, and producing the trouble in the same way that the acarus causes the itch. A cure is effected by destroying the insect. Whether the theory be correct is not important, but it suggested a mode of treatment which had proved eminently successful. The ointment was made a good deal stronger than that usually sold at the shops for the cure of the itch. That was made by using one part red precipitate and make the ointment at home. He usually took a quarter of a pound of lard, melted it, and let it cool off until it began to thicken, or was not in a fluid state, and then stirred in an ounce of the precipitate.

He simply applied the ointment to the affected parts and rubbed it in. In bad cases, where the disease was in the heel and upon the leg, would apply the ointment and work it in by holding a hot iron near the foot. The foot should be cleaned previous to the application, by washing well with soap and soft water. When the disease was between the claws, and the animal fractious, it could be rubbed in by drawing a rope through the parts. One application, if thorough, will generally effect a cure, but if all the parts are not reached by the ointment, apply again in forty-eight hours.

SELLING BY WEIGHT.

Every consumer of food in the land ought to unite in a movement to compel by law the sale of vegetables, fruits, eggs, and nearly every edible article, now sold by measure, by weight. There ought not to be any abandonment of the effort until the result is accomplished. It is the only honest way of buying and selling. The swindling practiced now upon those who buy fruits, especially, by measure, is something horrible to contemplate, in view of the possibility of future punishment. The boxes in which fruits are sent are all sizes and shapes. They are filled in all sorts of ways. Cases of the same number of boxes, from different producers, will differ from three to six pounds in weight of fruit, though the quality thereof may be the same. The family who buys from one consignment gets more for the money paid than those who buy from another; the producer who is most honest gets least. A premium is thus paid for deception, to call it by no worse name; and the worst of it is, the consumer, in nine out of ten instances, does not know that he has been cheated.

Apple and pear barrels are as varied in sizes as clover leaves. A man who buys a barrel of apples does not know whether he is getting two or three bushels. Few people stop to think about it. There is no law fixing the standard of a barrel of apples or other fruit that we know of. If a producer is honest enough to send his apples in barrels containing two and a-half to three bushels, there are plenty of dealers dishonest enough to transfer them to barrels that contain but two bushels; and a barrel of apples is a barrel of apples, no matter what its size. Either there should be a barrel standard fixed, or the fruit should be sold by weight.

Take eggs as another example. Sold by the dozen, it is often the case that the same person pays as much for a dozen small as for a dozen large eggs—getting in the one instance from one-third to one-half less (actual weight) for his money than the other. This is not only unjust to the consumer, but to the poulterer who keeps large and improved breeds of chickens. True, a dealer may charge more per dozen for the large than for the small ones. Some retailers do; but the retailer pays the commission merchant no more per dozen for a barrel of large eggs with the dozens it contains marked on it than for small ones. Eggs packed in a barrel should be weighed before packing, and the net weight marked on the barrel, so that the commission merchant may know what he is selling and the retailer what he is buying.

We might urge the same reasons for weighing vegetables of all sorts. There is a great difference in the real value of bunches of asparagus, rhubarb, celery, radishes, etc., as put on the market. We understand what a difficult reform this is to accomplish—that it is an innovation which is revolutionary; but it is a revolution which ought to be undertaken, and may be successful.—*Rural New Yorker.*

VENTILATION OF STOCK IN WINTER.

After all that has been written relative to the ventilation of hives in winter, the right principle is little understood. It is true that bees winter better when the moisture is carried off by upward ventilation, provided the heat is retained; but it is absolutely as necessary to retain the heat generated by the bees in the hive as to get rid of the moisture, if the former object is not even more imperative. Evidently, then, proper ventilation should allow the moisture to escape while the heat is retained. This may be done in the following manner: Cover all upward ventilating passages or openings with some warm material that will absorb the moisture, but retain the heat. Thick flannel or woolen cloth, an old bag, or quilts made for the purpose, will answer. If the honey-board is removed, and a frame covered with wire cloth or strong linen put on inside, and over this some warm material, the moisture would entirely escape, leaving the bees and combs dry, while all the heat would be retained.—*Canada Farmer.*

Correspondence.

Written for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

ASPARAGUS.

BY RICHARD GOODMAN.

The article from the *Gardener's Monthly* in the issue of the *Ploughman* of Oct. 19th, calls attention to this valuable esculent, and in addition to controverting some of the views there expressed I desire to impress upon the attention of our farmers the importance of using asparagus more largely as a luxury of the table. It is more rarely to be found in country gardens than any other esculent, and when found hard to take note of, as the plat is scarcely bigger than a door mat and furnishes about enough shoots for one square meal. When an expenditure of two or three dollars will provide a bed which will last twenty-five years, and annually furnish one of the earliest and most delicious vegetables, it seems almost impossible to account for its being so much neglected by the farming community. It is not only an appetizer and a luxury but a valuable diuretic, and especially beneficial to sedentary persons and all who are troubled with symptoms of gravel. It is a native of cold climates, being indigenous in Russia and there eaten as grass by cattle, and is found wild on the sea shore, and was cultivated and eaten by the Greeks and Romans, who were so skilful in its cultivation that three shoots weighed a pound. Our best growers make a bunch of sixteen stalks weigh four pounds, nearly rivalling their classic progenitors. Almost every one who cultivates vegetables knows how to make an asparagus bed, but the opinions as to its after treatment are very discordant. For a private family the bed should be not less than five feet wide and twenty feet long. Dig out the ground two or better three feet deep, and fill up with chips, sawdust or sticks of wood packed close together five or six inches from the bottom. Put on this six inches of the strongest stable manure and fill up to the top with manure and dirt about half and half. The whole space need not be dug out at once, but the bed can be made in the usual mode of trenching. The roots may now be put in over the entire bed ten inches apart, or in single rows two feet apart and ten inches plant from plant, and then covered with rich soil about three inches deep, and over the whole a peck of salt and a peck of ashes mixed together sown.

Asparagus being a marine plant requiring salt and alkalies for fertilizers, needs in most localities an annual supply of these materials, though cultivators living within the influence of the sea coast say they find no benefit in using salt. The beds of course are to be kept clean at all times, and an abundant supply of liquid manure from the stable or washroom during the summer will be found the best method of manuring. The ordinary method of after culture in this country is to let the stalks grow until November, then cut them down. Cover the bed with coarse manure and in the spring fork it in. In France the stems are cut down to about thirteen inches. In England they do as we, cutting down to the ground, but uncovering the stools so as to leave on only a very slight covering of soil. Now for small gardens in which asparagus is grown for family use, I doubt the propriety of cutting down the stalks in the fall, and consider it the best plan to let them stand until spring and then put on the bed all the old pea brush or other loose dry material and burn them and the stalks together and the ashes will furnish all the manure required, and the bed go on improving indefinitely. The practice of the Romans was to "burn the haulm in its own place." And later authorities say, "cut the dry tops close early in the spring, spread and burn them evenly on the ground, hoe and rake the beds over and you will have large successive crops for twenty-five years." Not far from my residence is an asparagus bed which the present owner, now an octogenarian, helped make more than half a century ago. The only manuring it has received for the latter half that period is the annual spring burning of the stalks and refuse material on the bed, and it is not only vigorous but improving, sending up new shoots to fill the vacant places occasioned by too late cutting. If this practice works well in Berkshire, where the frost descends to the depth of seven inches, and asparagus beds are not injured though covered with nothing but the haulms during such a winter as last, when the white mantle of snow was wanting, it would seem to be adapted to any climate.

The greatest injury to beds of asparagus is cutting too late. Cut all the shoots at a suitable age up to the 20th of June. Always cut below the surface. In Spain previously to the cutting, the bed is covered lightly with dead leaves to the depth of about six or eight inches and the cutting does not commence till the plants peep through this covering. In France the cultivators form over each stool a conical lump of soil like a large mole hill ten to twelve inches high, in early spring or soon as the ground is dry, and the asparagus is gathered when it pushes an inch or two above the hills. In the climate of Paris the cutting is never prolonged beyond the middle of June. One swallow does not make a summer, and the case referred to by Mr. Sargent of a man having good crops of asparagus who cuts down the stalks directly the season is over is exceptionable. The experience of nearly all who grow this vegetable is, that if some shoots are not allowed to go to seed, the plants will soon become weakened and die.

☞ The *American Agriculturist* gives the number of kernels in a bushe of wheat as 660,000; equally spread, over an acre of ground this would make the kernels lie a little over three inches from each other, or give about ten square inches to each kernel.

☞ The *Ohio Farmer* thinks it important to feed some straw every winter, as it seems to have a beneficial effect on most animals; it also thinks horses not at hard work do better on cut straw with a little grain than upon hay and grain.

☞ In 1770 appeared the army worm in New England. So numerous were the invaders that ditches, dug around fields, two feet wide and as many deep, were filled in a single night. The destruction to vegetation was fearful.

☞ The dairy product for 1869 was valu at $400,000,000, and that of the wheat crop at $375,000,000.

THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

A Thesis prepared for and delivered at the Graduation Exercises of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, July 17th, 1872.

BY L. LE BARON HOLMES.

There are no questions so difficult to consider as those affecting the governing power of a nation. Science itself, in all its departments, presents no such complexities as are found in human society. It is not difficult, therefore, to understand why history fails to furnish an example of an entirely successful statesman. The discoverer of a gravitation theory in politics has yet to appear.

The obstacles which present themselves to the student of political economy, are almost insurmountable, and lie in the complex and ever varying character of the people.

A knowledge of the histories of other nations may be of inestimable value, to show what errors we must avoid; but to determine what courses are to be followed to promote the welfare of the State can only be decided by an accurate and careful study of the characteristics of its inhabitants.

The people make the country, and the character of these varies with each succeeding age. The same earth, the same air and attractions under whose influences Newton made his immortal discovery, existed from time immemorial and will always exist, while the Englishmen of to-day resemble as little those of the time of Cromwell, as the latter those of the Elizabethan age.

It is easy to construct for ourselves an ideal people, and not impossible to devise a policy of government most suited to them; but the solution of such a Utopian problem would possess little practical value to an earnest searcher after some useful system to govern his country; since the example proposed supposes an impossibly uniform people and depends for its value on an equally impossible stationary condition of their character. Having thus considered some of the difficulties which beset the consideration of a system of national policy, we are prepared to estimate the gravity of the task of examining a question, which, as a modern writer has well remarked, "Spans the arch of Political Economy."

The history of the Protective Tariff in the United States will be found as we think to comprise the essence of all that is peculiar and distinctive in the political history of this country from its foundation to the present time. It may be said to have been the grand object of the pouring forth of European emigrants on these western shores since Columbus first announced their existence to the world, though political designs, commercial enterprise and speculation had their share of influence in the settlement of this continent; but it is hardly necessary to say, that the ruling passion of European emigration this way for ages was an indomitable aspiration after freedom. Westward the star of empire moves but it is all for freedom. It was to secure and to protect the privileges of man, the enjoyment of commercial rights, and the independent control of commercial values fairly acquired.

But, unfortunately, that same watchful power, whose cruelties forced this great movement, followed its victims in the pathway of their escape, and spread and continued to hold over them the claims of its unjust pretensions.

It is sufficient to abridge this great chapter of American history and point only to that of the North American Colonies till it ended in the establishment of American independence. The whole of that history was a struggle for freedom without gaining it. The commercial troubles of the confederate states 'till the adoption of the constitution in 1789, were greater than they had ever been, solely for want of a protective system, which, under such a rope of sand as the articles of confederation, could not be put in force.

The history of the time shows that the grand object, the impelling necessity, for the formation of the federal government in 1789, was to obtain a power for the protection of commercial rights. It was a leading purpose of the constitution. It was felt to be a matter of prime necessity. Washington, president, to impress upon all the dignity and importance of home manufactures appeared before the first congress in a homespun suit. And the second act of that body, to which he affixed his name; declared that it was necessary to protect American manufactures. His spirit was followed by his successors. The annual messages of the presidents during a half century abound in passages advocating protection.

The government and institutions of the United States as we have seen started into being on the basis of protection, were begotten by it. For this the people were forced into revolution; for this they were forced out of confederation; to secure this they adopted the federal constitution; for this they continued to legislate on that platform for fifty years. And behold in ten years, from 1830 to 1840, this mighty fabric, which had cost rivers of blood and mountains of wealth, after having occupied more than two centuries in building, for it dates back to the first settlement of the country, was all levelled to the ground! It was rebuilt in 1842, and in 1846 again overthrown! Again rebuilt as it stands to-day the tariff of 1861.

Such is the history of the protective policy of the United States. It has been called the American system. It is peculiar to and inherent in the nature of our government. It followed logically from the instrument which declared all men free and equal. Our government is founded on protection. We protect the poor from the tyranny of the rich. The traveller wanders freely in every land for he knows that his nation protects her citizens from every oppression.

But the security of the citizen abroad, though a matter that affects the dignity of the nation, is of small moment compared with the security of the same individual at home. We deem the safety of the dwellers in our land of such importance that we maintain an army, construct expensive works to guard the coast and fill our waters with the most powerful engines of war that art can devise, and yet our Revenue Service is of vastly more account to the country than the thousands in arms. The Custom House affords more safety than forts or batteries, and a revenue cutter is worth the strongest ship that floats.

Take from us the tariff, and the enemy enters as he did at Troy, unnoticed perhaps, but more to be feared than the assailants battling fiercely at the outward defences.

To witness our country during one of the commercial crises such as it has experienced—when the land was flooded with the products of foreign industry; when the balance of foreign trade was setting strongly against us; when failures were overtaking the staunchest houses; when the laborer could scarce find employment enough to keep him from starving; when despair filled the breast of every one—to witness our country, I say, during one of these crises would prove to all the intimate connection of every branch of industry with our tariff. But let us contrast this gloomy state during a time of profound peace with the condition of our government during the stupendous struggle, when the country enjoyed the benefits of a protective tariff. The farmer feeds our men. The merchant clothes them. The machinist places in their hands the most efficient weapon of modern invention, and all classes filled with gratitude to the nation which had enabled them to achieve so much by their labors, march side by side to victory. Results which could never have been accomplished were it not for the perfection to which each of these branches had been carried by the operation of our tariff.

The Union regiments hastening forward under command of Gen. Butler to defend the capital, found their progress retarded for the want of an engine to convey their cars.

An old and defective one was all that could be

found. "Can any one repair that engine?" asked the general, anxiously, and looking at his men. "I can," said a soldier stepping from the ranks, "for I made her." How well he performed his task is a matter of history, for in forty-eight hours that engine was pursuing her way bearing *protection* for the government.

We are conscious that the cause of protection does not depend for its existence on the ability of its defenders to decry the character of the English Nation, and we hope for pardon, if we are unjust in saying, that England, in her foreign policy, resembles a gigantic cuttle-fish from whose compact centre are sent out arms, radiating in all directions, which suck the life blood of every thing with which they come in contact. If we observe the condition of some of the countries that have been subjected to the influence of England's policy—Canada, peopled with a race kindred to our own, and possessing a climate similar to that of our northern states, is fifty years behind us in the employment of mechanical inventions, and her land separated only by an imaginary line, is worth but one fifth as much per acre as that over which floats the flag of protection.

Ireland, once the country of a thriving people, has become the most poverty stricken land on the globe, and like Jamaica is yearly diminishing her population by emigration. India, robbed of her treasure to swell the coffers of England and Portugal, so reduced by a system of free trade with Great Britain that her name has become a synonym for ignorance, indolence, and poverty. If we observe all this, I say, we may get some idea of the cost of English productions to a country able to supply herself. The fortune which has distributed to each the returns for its labor has been like the knife in the story, which poisoned on one side, cleaves the apple and gives to one claimant health and life, to the other disease and death.

In view, then, of all the facts presented by history we do not hesitate to declare that a nation which would be prosperous and prosecute various branches of industry, and supply its vital wants mainly by the labor of its own hands.

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOV. 2, 1872.

A SILENT CITY.

The history and pathology of this marvellous visitation to our entire equine population are furnished in other columns of this issue. They supply strange reading. Boston, for many days, was a silent city. Sunday stillness was surpassed, for not even the customary equipages of that favored day appeared. Streets echoed only the footsteps of pedestrians. The passengers by the trains found their own way to the hotels. Horse cars suspended their running. Merchandise was transported in drays and wagons that were hauled by men and boys. Oxen were after a time introduced upon the scene, and double yokes moved up and down State street as much at home as out over the country roads. The freights that came pouring in by the railroads accumulated until the warehouses were bursting full. Steamers waited in vain for their cargoes, for there was no force that could carry the precious lading to the silent wharves. Trucks and drays were laid up, and the heavy limbed laborers who worked them were hanging in clusters on the street corners down town, and watching for the first movement of life again. It seemed to one walking about the heavier business streets as if the merchants had all locked up and left town. If one went out shopping, he must purchase no more than he could well take away. There were some trade transactions which had of necessity to be made, and parties with heavy loads on their shoulders, and men with sides of beef on their backs, told what those pressing necessities were.

A great commercial city without horses must be seen in order to have the situation appreciated. The wheels seemed to be suddenly brought to a stand still. Horse cars, trucks, drays, milk carts, express wagons, hacks and stages, family carriages, scavenger carts, the steam fire-engines,—everything stopped short and was not to be seen. When a single horse appeared in sight, people gathered along the curb-stone and gave him a hearty cheer. The upper streets and lower streets were for a time equally silent and deserted. Merchandise could neither be brought in nor carried out. Such complete stagnation was never before visible. Suburban dwellers were compelled to foot it from their homes to the trains, and foot it back again later in the day. No country town could be more silent than the outlying districts. Wheelbarrows were brought out again, and their utility was proven in the original way. To carry a parcel, and a big one, was the thing which everybody had to do. People were only too glad to carry their own marketing home. All through the social state, the priceless value of the horse was felt as it never was before. The efforts of the Society for the Protection of Animals went up to the highest quotable figure in popular esteem. Standing at a given point and reflecting on the strange picture, one could begin to comprehend the meaning of the silence of Herculaneum. The life of the city seemed utterly gone out. It was an experience without a parallel in our history, and it has left an impression that will not easily be effaced. Everybody is satisfied that a horse is necessary to civilization.

William Schouler.—In the death of Col. William Schouler we have lost one of the veterans of the press, and a gentleman of fine mind, a great store of information of men and events, and of kind heart and genial manners. He was born in Scotland in 1814, and his father having emigrated in his boyhood to this country, he passed his early years at work in a factory, but having a literary taste, acquired such an education as he could in his leisure hours. He was formerly editor of the *Lowell Courier*, and from 1843 down he edited the *Boston Atlas*, in which position he became one of the leading editors of New England. He was appointed Adjutant General of the State by Gov. Andrew in 1850, and held the office through the rebellion until the Fall of 1866. After his retirement from the office he had so long and so honorably filled, he was elected a member of the State Senate from Lynn and was a prominent member of that body. Much of his time was occupied in preparing an elaborate and valuable work entitled "The History of Massachusetts in the Civil War," the second volume of which was published about a year ago, and which would have been followed by a third had the author's life been spared him. He also wrote a series of political and personal sketches, which were published in a Boston paper.

SMALL-POX AND ALBUMINOUS MATTER.—The curious theory is propounded by a physician in Germany that small-pox originates from an excess of albuminous matter in the blood, and that this is to be prevented by the administration of common salt. The habit of children indulging over freely in sweetmeats he considers one great cause of this undue development of albumen, and coffee and tea, if highly sugared, tends also to excite it in adults. An organic acid, such as lemon juice, he considers the best means of freeing the blood when clogged up with too much albumen; and he alleges that by taking the simple remedies, in the way of precaution, he has, for upwards of twelve years past, frequented or taken up his abode in the most pestilential small-pox hospitals in Europe and South America with entire impunity.

THE FIRE AT THE ESCURIAL.—An official report to the Spanish Cortes on the fire at the Escurial, says that though the disaster is deplorable, it will not be so grave for the arts nor for the treasure as was to be feared. There has been no loss to any one of the artistic riches or the ancient manuscripts preserved in the edifice. All the books were saved. More than all, the frescoes on the Library ceiling, concerning which the most apprehension was felt, will be preserved unharmed. The damage is estimated by some at 4,000,000 reals ($200,000) but others think it will not exceed one-half that sum.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICAGO, ILL., OCT. 19, 1872.

Seating ourselves in the superb cars of the *St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad*, the train had taken us just beyond the limits of the magnificent city of *St. Louis* when our reflections came crowding in upon us. We reviewed, as if it had been a fascinating dream, our recent delightful acquaintance with the city. It stood forth on the western bank of the river, a very queen with extended sceptre. There is a certain something about the city that is imperial by nature. Stretched for glittering miles along the great river and rising to its commanding heights beyond, it sits on its throne with all the pride of another Cleopatra, surveying its vast wealth of resources around.—Scarcely too much can be said of *St. Louis*, destined to become the great central emporium of the West. Its accumulation of resources is incredible, while their development proceeds with marvellous rapidity. The inhabitants seem to tread firmly on the ground, conscious of the unfailing reality of their power. Progressive to the very limit of bold experiment, they are still conservative, prudent, and self-restrained. Their buildings, public and private, their streets and public walks, their wharves, their monuments, everything they do advertises its enduring quality. It is one of those great commercial cities that looks as if it had come to stay. It reaches out its arms by the river paths which nature has made, and drains the rich resources of the north, the northwest, and the east; and the full currents of its endless commerce flow "unvexed to the sea." In truth, St. Louis is the golden key that unlocks the treasures of a whole line of States on either bank of the Mississippi; while it lays under tribute, by its noble and ever expanding railway system, the East as far as the Atlantic and the West as far as the Pacific. It is the half-way station between the two oceans, the very heart of the continent. In but a little while, it will command the trade of two continental lines that have their termini opposite the water-front of populous Asia.

If the ride by rail between Boston and New York is a luxury under favorable circumstances, that between two such cities as St. Louis and Chicago is a wonder from beginning to end. Cars that seem to swim through the air just above the ground, afford reclining places that would satisfy a Sybarite for their perfect freedom from jolt or jar. There is none of the usual railroad "chick it-a-long" motion over the Chicago and Alton Road, but it is one smooth, even, continual *buzz*, that would hardly ruffle the surface of a dream. The magnificence of the prairie landscape is a fitting framework to such noble cities as those which this splendidly equipped road connects. Cities, towns and villages spin by in a sort of dance, and finely cultivated farms give an unending fringery to a journey that is wholly one of pleasure. We are not about to recite the marvellous statistics of this model road in respect to its freight and passenger traffic, which, by the last printed report, has increased so astonishingly the past year. The results must be lumped to be understood properly, and no one can understand them who has not enjoyed a ride over the road itself. Two and a half millions for a single year's dividends are, at any rate, enough to establish the business character of any leading railway in the public judgment. We are free to advise every eastern person to give it a trial whenever business or inclination takes him in the direction of the Mississippi.

Chicago is like the sphinx of old. She sits looking over the lake, hugging her mystery to her heart. Nobody can guess it unless he becomes Chicagoan in spirit, purpose and life. Then the riddle is instantly solved. The secret is Energy. A more indomitable, irrefragable, flint-like quality of that endowment was never given to the inhabitants of any city on earth. We may run the mental vision back over the steppes and high table lands of History to find her parallel in this respect, but it will be in vain. Chicago is her own competitor, and no other can approach her. Her self asserting will cannot be broken while her name is left to her. To view her vast space of blackened ruins, which this spirit of energy rises early and retires late to redeem once more from its appearance of melancholy waste, is to become impressed in an unaccustomed way with the giant power of the human mind over the active and inert forces of nature. Chicago is rapidly rising above her terrible disaster, and will soon stand proudly erect. Her one year's miracle will always be spoken of in association with the dread event of which it is the fruit. There is no withstanding such a tremendous concentration of energy as has wrought this marvel of resurrection. Hotels, churches, banks, warehouses, depots, grain elevators, dwellings, streets, order, a magnificent newness, bustle, power, increasing stir and activity, all are present in the strength of a full demonstration, and they make the ruin and the desolation fade and disappear before their aggressive spirit. These are the impressions which repeated visits to the different sections of the city left on our minds, and we bade farewell for the time to the hospitalities and the friendships of this princely city with reluctant feelings. The "tale of the two cities" is well worth telling again and again from one end of the continent to the other. They are the twin wonders of this wonderful continent, and are the most splendid expressions of its civilization, which is advancing by a broad and grand pathway to perfection for a distant posterity. The sight of two such theatres of commercial and social power is quite enough to fill the heart of the beholder with pride for his native or adopted country.

INCIDENTS OF THE EPIDEMIC.

To give a distant reader an adequate idea of the events, incidents, and consequences attending the prevalence of the horse distemper the past few days would require much more room than we have at command. We can only attempt to mark some steps of its progress in this vicinity, and a few of the many facts and circumstances which have engrossed public attention.

The disease was first noticed to any considerable extent on Tuesday or Wednesday of last week, and each succeeding day the sufferers by the disease were increasing by hundreds and thousands, so that by Saturday scarcely a well horse could be found in the city.

As soon as the extent and violence of the disease was realized by the owners of horses, it was found that it was utterly impossible to use the animals in their ordinary labors, and the street railroads, omnibus lines and other owners of public conveyances at once materially reduced their trips. Hathorne & Co. were the first to discontinue using their horses altogether, and as the result showed with good judgment. The spread of the disease was so rapid that although on Friday the number of horse cars in the streets was very much less, on Saturday there was a most notable absence of them, and on Sunday entire rest was given to the horses and men on all the lines, not a single car being sent out.

On those days also there was little or no teaming or driving of any kind through the streets, and the city presented a remarkable appearance. What few horses were out were driven on a walk, and most were blanketed as if in mid winter.

The consequences to the regular routine of business may well be imagined. Besides the serious inconvenience in passenger travel, scarcely a branch of business but what suffered in more or less degree from the want of the usual means of transportation. Freight accumulated in immense quantities at the wharves and railroad stations, express men could take no orders and carry no packages, teamsters found themselves forced to a sudden idleness. No goods of amount could be transported, and business in all its departments was at once for the time completely paralysed. Steamers at the wharves were delayed in sailing for want of means to put their engaged freights on board, and what few orders were filled were done at fabulous prices. Freight trains went out with two and three cars.

Then various modes of transportation were introduced. Hundreds of ox teams were brought from the country, and pressed into the service of filling the more pressing demands of the merchants and express companies. Handcarts and wheelbarrows innumerable were called into requisition, and on Saturday and Monday, and some of the following days, the sight was frequent of wagons loaded with goods drawn by a number of men. A horse car ran from South Boston drawn by forty men, and in this manner many of the more pressing needs of trade and consumption were supplied.

At the railroad depots, where usually at every arrival of a train there are any number of carriages, there would be but one or two through the day. Travellers were obliged to pay extortionate prices to the hand-cart men for carrying their trunks. Places of amusement were thinly attended, concerts announced were postponed and the churches on Sunday were thinly attended.

One of the most melancholy effects of the epidemic resulted from the difficulty which undertakers experienced in obtaining horses for funerals. A burial took place on Saturday, when it was found impossible to procure a single carriage to follow the hearse, the hackmen being unwilling to go out to one of the rural cemeteries. At another funeral only six carriages could be found, though fourteen were ordered. In one instance a coffin containing a corpse was conveyed through the street in a hand-cart.

One case in particular seemed very sad. A young lady died on West Newton street, and on Saturday afternoon the family were obliged to have the funeral take place. But carriages could not be obtained for any consideration, and the only mourner who went with the remains to the grave was a brother, and he had taken a seat by the driver of the hearse. On the same day a second funeral occurred at the South end, and notwithstanding the inclement weather quite a body of friends followed the funeral car a respectful distance on foot, and some of the nearest kin walked to the cemetery outside the city limits. A funeral in Ward Eleven was attended by but one carriage.

Nearly all the horses owned by the city were affected and the usual labors of the health department were for the time discontinued. The horses of the fire department were laid up, and different experiments were devised to run the machines in case of fires, the order being given to impress the nearest horses within reach in case of necessity, and the citizens were appealed to to hold themselves in readiness in case of need to draw the engines and other paraphernalia to the scenes of fires.

In the stables all over the city the horses were placed under treatment, and the few veterinary surgeons found their services in demand at every point. The horse men and all their employes had their whole time and attention occupied in the care of the suffering animals, and in applying the many remedies which were prescribed. In most of the stables there were very few who escaped attack in a more or less severe form. On Sunday and Monday the disease seemed at its height and a few which had had excellent care and treatment, and a reasonable amount of rest, showed signs of convalescence, but it would be days before they would be in any condition to perform their usual amount of work on account of their loss of strength. The most careful attention was universally bestowed, and comparatively few cases were very severe, and still fewer were fatal.

STATE PRISON.—The Hon. Daniel Needham of Groton, has offered to the State as a free gift, forty acres of land in the town of Ayer, for the location of the State Prison, should it be thought best to remove the prison from Charlestown. The Legislature of 1872 appointed a commission to consider this matter. The present location is too small for the wants of the Institution. The lands offered by Col. Needham are most eligibly located for the purpose. They are located on a high plain abundantly watered by the Nashua river and supplied by the most perfect drainage. The railway facilities of Ayer are not surpassed, if they are equalled, by any town in the State.

LETTER FROM CONNECTICUT.

A BIT OF REAL LIFE.

The house had seen it's best days; I was sure that whoever lived in it needed money, and that was why I called.

Not that I had money to give away,—not a bit; I am not so fortunate; I merely wanted some one to earn money.

The front entrance was an old fashioned double door, opening only a narrow half, and the door-step was low down, sinking into the ground. The most modern thing about the house was a bell-pull, which I grasped confidently. But it came off very easy - the pull—and I merely lost my balance, taking some quick steps backward towards the street, with the pull in my hand. The Doctor's house was on the other side, and I looked towards his windows before I was aware of it, probably to see if I was observed.

Fortunately, I saw no one, and I carried the bell pull back and replaced it for the next caller. Then I knocked in the old fashioned way, with my knuckles, on the panel. It was a hollow, rattling sound I made, a sound that said plainly enough there was nothing to spare in that house.

But the house contained treasures. Listening to the echoes of my knocking, I heard footsteps; light feet upon the bare floor on the other side. A bolt was drawn, the door creaked and opened, and one of the treasures stood before me. She was rosy cheeked, blue eyed, flaxen haired, and just old enough to run away and call another who was older. They were both treasures. The last was faultless in form, and her face was filled with the innocence of childhood; and she was the housekeeper.

I explained the object of my call, her grave little ears listening very intently, and she said she would ask father. She invited me in, and I met father as I entered the best room. He seemed to be a man of sixty, but he must have been much younger. His face was filled with long-suffering; his eyes were far back, his beard was faded, and his grizzled hair came straight down upon his brow. His hands were pale and thin; he was tall, well formed, and had a head filled with intelligence. The weather was not cold, but he wore a long overcoat, that had been long worn, and it was buttoned up to his chin. He received me as respectfully as if we had been two monarchs.

I apologized for calling on such trivial business as mine, but it was all right, he would gladly be of some assistance if he could; but he was a great sufferer, and seldom went out of the house. He suffered both in body and mind,—suffered, he said, till he actually felt as though he wanted to annihilate the Deity, and let everything go. It was a feeling he could not help, for he suffered dreadfully. But, for all his suffering, he was very communicative, seeming glad to have an opportunity to talk.

"This is a young family for such a man as I," said he. "There are two sets of them. My last wife went away,—deserted me. They say she has married again. She tried to get a divorce, but couldn't, for she had no good reason for leaving me. She went away and left us, and they say she's married again in Boston. She took three hundred dollars, when I was visiting my son, George, up in Vermont. It was all the money she could raise, and she took the two children and went off with them. She was a miserable woman, and I didn't care so much about her going, but I worried about the children. I followed them on to Providence, and finally the chief of police found them, and I got them back.

"I had some property once. I lived ten years in that house over there,"—pointing to the Doctor's. "I owned it then; but I had to sell it and buy this. This trouble came on, and I couldn't attend to my business. I had nobody to manage it, and it run down. My first wife was sick three years. It has cost me ten thousand dollars for medicine and doctor's fees; my property is all gone. If it was not for my son George, I could not get along. I wanted to give him a liberal education,—and that was the desire of his mother's heart. She made me promise before she died that I would do it. I got him started two years; but then I had to tell him how it was, and he came home. It was pretty hard for George, but he made the best of it. He didn't give up his books, and I shouldn't be ashamed of him anywhere now. It wasn't for him I couldn't get along."

In this way the sufferer relieved himself, and I listened patiently. At last it occurred to him to apologize for speaking so largely of his own affairs, saying that probably they were not interesting to me. But he was "a great sufferer:" and then he told me of the quantities of medicine he had taken; sickness had cost him ten thousand dollars; he smoked immense quantities of stramonium; no one could tell how he suffered.

The little housekeeper was very busy, she was fifteen years old. The other treasure was nine, and she found an opportunity to tell me that she had got to keep house this winter and let her sister go to school. They had to take turns; she had kept house ever so much already, and she had staid there in that great old house alone ever so many times. When father was at home he used to walk out with her every day down to the depot, and they used to have good times. She wanted to tell me ever so much more, but her father thought she better not, and then she brought a large dahlia, freshly cut, and insisted that I should carry it home, asking me if I did not love flowers.

Then there came another treasure, from I don't know where, and he belonged to the sufferer also. "He is one of the last set," the father said, "and looks like his mother. These two are hers."

Immediately the sister ran away and brought a little scarlet cloak and blue and white cap and arrayed him magnificently, and, perfectly delighted herself, asked me, "Isn't he pretty?" Then she put on her own little hat and faded sack and led him away to walk.

Then the sufferer said, "We have a better room than this, but it is too cold; I have to stay where the fire is."

He wanted I should see the better room, however, and I had to follow him to it. The shutters were closed and the room was dark. The sufferer said he would open the shutters, for he wanted me to see his son's picture on the wall. I dissuaded him; evidently the shutters were seldom opened, and I thought it a dismal place in which to keep his son's picture. I could see a carpet on the floor and a few books upon some shelves, and a table and some chairs; but it was a gloomy room to look into.

And now I had seen the sufferer's treasures, he had shown me his best room, and found relief in talking to me for half an hour, and I told him I must go. He was sorry, and wished I might call again, and ushered me through his narrow door with as much respect as he had received me. Turning down the street, I looked out across the glimmering waters of the "Sound," and saw a white winged craft drifting lazily through the hazy atmosphere. The mellowness of a calm October day was over earth and sea, and I could not but acknowledge that, after all the misfortunes with which we are afflicted, the earth is still beautiful. CORPORAL SQUIB.

New Haven, Conn.

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.—The *American Manufacturer* of Pittsburgh, in speaking of the progress of the work, states that it "will be finished in less than two months," which is far ahead of time. The particulars as to the work being done in Pittsburgh, is interesting, however, the *Manufacturer* says: "The great bridge which is to span the Mississippi river at St. Louis, and to the construction of which the city of Pittsburgh has so largely contributed in the shape of material, is now approaching completion, and will be finished in less than two months. When completed it will not only be one of the largest but also one of the finest structures of its kind in the world and will give an impetus to the commerce of the nation. The honorable share which Pittsburgh has borne in this great undertaking may be inferred from the fact that up to the 25th of last month there had been delivered here by a Philadelphia company 3,231,128 pounds of cast steel, which material the Keystone Bridge Company is constantly working into its various shapes, ready to be fitted and put up; besides which there have been manufactured here, 1,808,139 pounds of wrought iron, mostly in bars and round iron, for use in its construction. Of the one thousand tubes which comprise the arches, between three and four hundred are finished, while fully three-fourths of the material for the balance is on hand in the Keystone Bridge Company's Works, which are employed day and night in turning them into shape. The other material is correspondingly advanced. Few people have really comprehended the magnitude of this undertaking, which is one of the most remarkable triumphs of engineering skill on record.

THE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.—The Massachusetts Temperance Alliance, in a circular giving the result of its work for the year ending Oct. 1st, states that there have been 1,571 addresses made in public and Sunday schools and other meetings. In the schools 17,879 pupils have taken the pledge; 1,250,000 pages of tracts have been distributed; more than sixty distinct temperance conventions have been held. Their platform is total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the State, extending to cider and malt liquors. Its object is to promote the cause of temperance by moral suasion and by legislative enactment. The rooms are at 14 Bromfield street.

READ AND RUN.

—It was of course a Frenchman who lamented the destruction of the Vendome column, on the ground that it removed a most convenient means of committing suicide.

—Never was a large commercial city rendered so completely helpless and silent, in a business point of view, by a cause so slight apparently, as Boston has been of late by the giving out of its force of horses.

—The combination against the production of oil in the oil regions has worked just as was intended, the quantity of gallons produced in September being nearly twenty-five hundred less per day than for August.

—We are glad to be able to announce that the wheat crop of New England is this year a full average, although we shall still have to draw on the great West for our supply.

—There is general satisfaction over the relieved condition of the money market.

—The Mayor of Chicago has raised a very big rumpus by his effort to suppress the sale of lager beer in that city on Sunday.

—Merle d' Aubigne, the well known historian of the Reformation, has very recently died in Geneva, the city of his birth.

—A report made to the St. Louis Agricultural Society sets forth that in twenty-five years, at the present rate of ravaging, all the valuable accessible timber lands in the United States will have been despoiled.

—The overseers of Harvard University have decided to give women the same chances which are offered the other sex, subject always to a rigid course of examination.

—Some of the States—Illinois especially—will experiment with the new ballot next Tuesday, on the plan of securing minority representation.

—A Chief of Police is on trial in New Jersey for being one of a party of bank robbers.

—The San Juan question is finally settled as we all believe it should have been, according to the rule of justice and reason.

—The Agricultural Fair season is now completely ended.

—News transmitted by electricity is what some call "current" news.

—Mr. T. A. Trollope's library is to be sold at Florence next month. He has had the pleasure of collecting it, and now wants the additional pleasure of turning a penny.

—Dr. Gregg, the Nestor of Homœopathy in Boston, died last week at the age of seventy-three.

—Strauss is making a book out of his American experience, and it will be full of Jubilee.

—Thiers forbids the sale of caricatures of Napoleon and his family.

—Spain is not quite prepared for the abolition of capital punishment.

—The river Po has been overflowing, and inflicted great losses upon the inhabitants of Lombardy and Piedmont.

—The immigration from Germany is increasing every day. It is something astonishing.

—The generally rapid recovery of horses from the recent distemper was a source of great thankfulness on all sides.

—There were twenty-seven deaths from small-pox in the city last week, and we observe that the disease has again broken out in New York.

—The dedication of the monument to Scott in the Central Park, which was to have taken place last Saturday, was necessarily deferred by the state of the weather, but more particularly by the scarcity of horses to take people to the Park.

—The exiled inhabitants of Alsace are flocking to New York and finding their way to Virginia, where they intend settling.

—There is considerable excitement in New York over reported gold discoveries just across the Palisades, and parties are hastening to the ground to prospect and pick up.

—A Mr. Cheese who was rejected by a young lady, on being bantered by his friends on the subject, pleasantly replied that the only trouble was, she didn't seem to think he was "just the cheese."

—The horse distemper has brought the races to a sudden termination, not probably to be renewed this year.

—A man in Pennsylvania who had long been suffering from rheumatism, was greatly astonished one day to discover that he was completely cured by a stroke of lightning. Quick done, too.

—A pig with a human countenance is reported for the latest monstrosity out west, but what must folks look like in general, in that immediate locality?

—Another reason why Boston is the "Athens of America;" the Athenians believed themselves born of the earth, and called themselves grasshoppers. They held that insect sacred. Boston early set up the same idol in its market-place.

—South Boston is about to experiment with the New York pavement.

—A Fair at Music Hall will do something handsome, next January, for the Consumptives' Home.

—We have had a right smart touch of weather, preliminary to what may be expected for November.

—The remains of the late Gen. Wm. Schouler were buried at Forest Hills Cemetery, on Monday last.

—Smelts, as a fish, are giving out in these waters, and old fishermen themselves give out that, according to present appearances, their day will soon go by.

—Father Tom Burke is following up the historian Froude with wonderful vigor, controverting his historical statements relative to Ireland in the most masculine manner.

—There is a dead lock between the two branches of the Prussian Parliament on the country reform bill, and the Emperor bids the Lords come to terms.

—The San Juan decision changes the face of affairs for the United States on the Upper Pacific coast very materially, securing to us, with San Diego, San Francisco, and San Juan, the three finest harbors on that side of the continent.

—Vienna rejoices in a population of nine hundred thousand.

—The potato crop of Newfoundland is reported to have suffered fearfully from the blight.

—Stanley, the discoverer of Livingston, leaves for the United States on the 9th of November.

—Gen. Sherman has been a recent sufferer from a severe attack of asthma.

—New York has had a prize fight of so brutal a character as to disgust the roughs themselves.

—No poor creature was ever so much or so wretchedly punned upon as the horse has been for the past week.

—Minister Washburne flatly denies that he has come home to fill any anticipated vacancy in the Cabinet.

—Chicago thinks, on reflection, that it would like to abolish street railways. This rebuilding of a town puts strange ideas in people's heads.

—A postal telegraph service is again to be agitated in Congress.

—There is an almost incredible rumor of a North Carolina citizen, aged ninety-six years, who is under indictment for the murder of his wife.

—Dr. Dio Lewis has launched a new periodical, which is named To-Day. Still, people might say of it, on certain days, that it would appear To-morrow.

—Lord Russell thinks his duty to his country before he dies is to write up the obituary of the Alabama Question.

—It is strange the velocipede has not been thought of during the stress of travel from sick horseflesh.

—The Prince Imperial of France, so called, is booked among those in the lecture field.

—Somebody presumes to say that Vinnie Ream earns the highest wages of any stone cutter in the country.

—An abundance of copper and coal have been discovered by a surveying party in northwestern Texas.

—Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson is on the Atlantic, intending to winter in England.

—Milkmen have in many instances been compelled to deliver milk to their city customers by hand.

—Twenty-five thousand dollars have been offered by the Argentine authorities to any one who will discover a seam of coal that can be profitably worked.

—The young ladies of Michigan University are charged with following the practice of "hazing," but it is not stated whether they haze the young fellows or only one another.

—Mrs. President Grant's father has seen eighty-seven years, and she recently gave him a dinner party on the recurrence of his birthday.

—They tickle their babies into tranquility in Kansas, by shaking rattlesnakes' tails before them.

—Oak staves are being largely exported from Kentucky to France, for wine casks.

—If there is any beauty to a squaw, the Indian maidens of the Shasta tribe have the whole of it, at the far West.

—There is a story of a woman in Illinois who is said to be one hundred and four years old, and who has a son living at the skittish age of ninety-three.

—The largest dairy in California is from the product of twelve hundred cows, and the churning is done by steam. We should judge the milking might as well be performed in the same manner.

—Calnamen are to be introduced by the Vineland, N. J. farmers, to cultivate their grapes and cranberries.

—The leaves are falling, and the gray squirrels begin to be seen in the woods by the autumnal hunters.

THE EPIDEMIC ELSEWHERE.

THE SITUATION IN NEW YORK GROWING MORE AND MORE ALARMING—CATTLE ATTACKED WITH THE DISEASE.

New York, Oct. 28.—The horse disease still rages and the situation grows more alarming. The great improvement so confidently expected to-day has not appeared. It is reported to-night that many animals which were regarded as sound the last of last week, are now down with the disease, and that many deaths have occurred. To-day fewer horses were out than on Saturday, and these few generally appeared languid and ill, and coughed and wheezed almost incessantly. In most cases heavy blankets were strapped under the harnesses, and the throats and lungs bandaged. Only a small number of horse-cars and stages have been running, and they have been so crowded that the half-sick horses drawing them have certainly been over-taxed, the consequence of which will be fewer cars to-morrow. It is the opinion of some of the car line superintendents that before long horse-car travel will have to be entirely suspended. Down town the condition of affairs has been as on Saturday, only more aggravated. Business has been interrupted and trade almost paralyzed on account of the absence of sufficient horse power, and men, mules and oxen have been impressed into service where horses are customarily employed. The condition of the horses of the fire department grows worse. Over a hundred are now too sick to use, some very dangerously, and only six are considered perfectly well. Reports of the appearance of the disease among the cattle to a small extent are made, and it is said that many cows in up-town stables have shown symptoms of it. In Brooklyn and Jersey City the report of the status of the epidemic is similar to that in this city.

A LATER STATEMENT—DEAD HORSES LYING ABOUT THE STREETS—THE IMMENSE DAMAGE TO BUSINESS—THE SPREAD OF THE EPIDEMIC THROUGHOUT NEW YORK STATE.

Later.—To day is considered in every respect the worst thus far. The number of deaths is probably double that of yesterday. In many of the up-town streets dead horses are to be seen lying about. As many as three are to be seen within a single block on Forty-fifty street, and two are at the junction of Eighth avenue and Fourth street. The disease appears to be particularly fatal when combined with any other complaint. Many of the horses at all previously affected by inflammation have sunk rapidly after the attacks of the epidemic. Many of those which have died (however, were regarded as perfectly sound up to the time of attack by the epidemic. The extent of the suffering of the business community is very great. At the piers there is the greatest confusion. A large number of vessels have been compelled to leave this port in ballast in order to bring back the freight now lying on the wharves in the South, while if the merchants could only cart their goods to the piers, there would be an abundance of outward-bound freight. The cartmen who have horses charge exorbitant sums for transportation, one tea merchant paying $100 for carting two hundred small cases of tea. The transportation of perishable articles always gaining the preference in consequence of the owners being willing to pay higher prices, heavy goods are compelled to remain in store. A Times special from Oswego says that the disease is spreading all along the line of the canal and consequently canal freights to this city and tide-water has risen to unprecedented figures—as high as a dollar a mile to secure extra despatch in grain to this city. Other special advices state that the distemper is becoming general in the northern part of the State.

IN BANGOR, ME.

Bangor, Me., Oct. 28.—The horse disease is spreading rapidly in this city, and now the larger portion of all the horses in the city are more or less affected. The streets this afternoon look deserted. No horses have died, and few appear to be very sick.

IN ALBANY, N. Y.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The horse disease is increasing. The horses of the fire department are affected. In some livery stables all the horses are prostrated. The street cars are reduced to one on some routes and on one route all have been withdrawn. The Watervliet Turnpike Railroad Company's horses, 125 in number, are all sick. The epidemic is also largely prevalent in West Troy.

IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The eleventh day of the horse disease shows that 95 per cent. of all the horses are affected; a few have recovered, and less than a dozen have died. The fair, dry weather to-day has improved the prospect. About a third of the canal horses are suffering, and a few boats are detained. All the fire department horses are sick, and the steamers are run by hand.

A BETTER REPORT FROM BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The horse disease has so far abated that to-day the streets have resumed their usual business appearance. The weather is clear and bracing. The street cars have resumed their regular trips, and the thoroughfares are alive with teams on their ordinary business.

IN PATERSON, N. J.

Paterson, N. J., Oct. 28.—The horse disease has broken out. About twenty cases are reported, and large quantities of freight are accumulating along the line of the Erie Railroad in consequence of the want of horses to remove the freight in New York.

IN CAMDEN, N. J.

Camden N. J., Oct. 28.—The horse disease is spreading. There were twenty new cases to-day.

IN WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Watertown, N. J., Oct. 28—The horse disease is rapidly spreading. In some livery stables every horse is sick. The stages on some routes have stopped running.

IN LOCKPORT, N. Y.

Lockport, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Six horses have died of the horse disease. Other fatal cases are feared.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Oct. 28.—Forty cases of the horse disease were reported to-day.

IN PROVIDENCE.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 28.—The horse disease has become almost universally prevalent here. Probably not one-fourth of the horses are free from symptoms of the disease. Few cases have resulted fatally. Animals slightly ailing are worked moderately, thus preventing a suspension of traffic and travel. All the fire department horses are sick.

☞ WHITE'S SPECIALTY FOR DYSPEPSIA, *is the only prompt, efficient and safe* master of such symptoms as loss of appetite, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, dizziness, sleeplessness, melancholy, constipation, wind, mental and physical debility, mental and physical debility as well as many others which, if neglected, will soon place "*the house we live in*" beyond the reach of any *remedy*. H. G. WHITE, Proprietor, 107 Washington street, Boston. tf

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Oct. 24, by Rev. E. B. Webb, DD., Mr. Edward A. Stevens to Miss Lilian A. Weeks, both of Boston.

In this city, (Highlands) Oct. 24, by Rev. Henry M. King, Mr David T. Harding to Miss Ella Swett.

Oct. 28, by Rev. Henry L. Foot, Mr. Charles B. Taggard, of Peabody to Miss Maggie E., daughter of Phillip Abbot of Salem.

Oct. 23, by Edward M. Krans, Edward Deymann of Brussels, Belgium to Miss Susan Vernon of Boston.

Oct. 24, by Rev. Alexander Blaikie, DD., Mr. James R. Grant to Miss Christina Blaikie, both of Providence, R. I.

In Boston Highlands, Oct. 23, by Rev. Henry Lummis, Mr William H. Pierce to Miss Fredalene M. Yeaton, and Mr. William O. Knight to Miss Mary A. Pierce, all of Boston Highlands.

In Boston Highlands Oct. 16, by Rev Dr. Putnam, assisted by Rev. Dr. Briggs of Cambridge, Mr. James I. Brooks to Ida M., daughter of James A. Leonard of Boston Highlands

In Cambridge, Oct. 23, at the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Manning, by Rev. Joshua Young, assisted by Rev. D. W. Stevens to Miss Mary E. Young, son and daughter of the officiating clergymen.

In Groton, Oct. 22d, by Rev. Charles Babbidge, of Pepperell, assisted by Rev. J M L. Babcock, of Groton, John G. Park, M. D., of Worcester to Miss Elizabeth B., daughter of Hon A. F. Lawrence.

In Allston, Oct. 23, by Rev. F. E. Tower, Mr George H. French of Springfield to Miss Fannie M., daughter of Jesse Tirrell, Esq., of A.

In Grantville, Oct. 24, by Rev. James M. Hubbard, assisted by Rev. A. B. Vorse, L. Allen Kingsbury to Charlotte M. Sawyer, all of Grantville.

In New York, Oct. 23, by Rev. Dr. Ridgaway, Mr. Charles S. Knowles of Boston to Miss Sadie P. Eldridge of New York.

In Chelsea, Oct. 23, by Rev. George Allen of Worcester, Horace H Curry of Boston to Annie M. Allen of Chelsea.

In Concord, Oct. 24, by Rev Henry M. Grout, assisted by Rev. Samuel W Duncan of Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. George W. Duncan of Haverhill to Miss Lilla M. Damon of C

In Pomeroy, Ohio, Oct. 22, in Grace Church, by Rev C. P. Muples, Frederick Oliver Wellman of Brookline to Sarah Wortaington, daughter of Charges R. Pomeroy, Esq.

In Hamburg, Germany, Sept. 24, at the Baptist Chapel, by Rev. J. G. Oncken, assisted by Rev. Mr. Liebig, Sara Agnes, daughter of the first officiating clergyman, to Dr. Wallace W. Lovejoy of Boston.

In Newburyport, Oct. 23, by Rev. Geo. H Miner, Mr. Harris C. Pearson to Miss Emma J Choate, only daughter of Mr. Stephen P. Choate, all of Newburyport.

In Stoneham, Oct. 16, by Rev Mr. Fairchild, Mr. Henry G. Trefry of Essex to Miss Carrie M. Better of Stoneham.

In Yarmouthport, Mass., Oct. 16, by Rev. J. W. Dodge, Mr. William T. Jackson of Andover to Miss Sara E. Knowles, daughter of Capt. Allen H. Knowles of Y.

In West Hartford, Vt., Oct. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. J. W. Squire of Council Bluff, Iowa, to Miss Lizzie Howard.

In Gloucester, Oct. 21, by Rev. N. T. Whitaker, Mr. Samuel K. Havner of Waldoboro', Me., to Miss Ada H. Blair of Gloucester.

In Rockport, Oct. 20, by Rev. O. L. Leonard, Mr. Isaac Larvey to Miss Clara R. Morgan, both of Rockport.

In Essex, Oct. 21, by Nehemiah Burnham, Esq., Mr. Samuel Oliver of Montreal, C. East, to Miss Susan Eveline, daughter of Capt. Hermon Story of Essex.

In Beverly, Oct. 24 by Rev. Mr. Foster, Mr. Edson A. Ordway to Miss Clara P. Davis.

In Peabody, Oct. 24, by Rev. Mr. Hervey, George Holman, Esq., to Miss Annie E., daughter of Thomas P. Kingsley, both of Salem.

In Lawrence, Oct. 21, by Rev. Mr. Barrows, Mr. N. H. French to Miss Clara Smith.

In Quincy, Oct 27, Lizzie S., wife of John W. Robie, 39 yrs, 7 mos.

DEATHS.

In this city, Oct 26, John Robinson, 55 yrs.

Oct 24, Geo. J. Kel, 52 yrs, 7 mos.

Oct. 24, John L. Doty, Esq., 42 yrs.

Oct. 24, Dr. Cyrus Blodgett, 53 yrs.

Oct. 25, Samuel Gregg, MD., 73 yrs.

Oct. 24, Mrs. Rebecca Griffin, 89 yrs, 9 mos.

In Charlestown, Oct. 26, Warren Rand, 53 yrs.

In Hyde Park, Oct. 25, William T. Bowles, 48 yrs.

In Winchester, Oct. 27, Nathaniel Ayer, formerly of Charlestown, 85 yrs.

In West Newbury, Oct 26, Sarah, wife of Edward Emery, 74 yrs.

In Chichester, N. H., Oct. 23d, James L. Foote of Newburyport, 85 yrs.

In Stoneham, Oct. 23, Frank B. Bohonan, 28 yrs.

In Wenham, Oct 24, Mr. Ezra Dodge, 78 yrs

In Somerville, Oct. 24, Henry B. Osgood, 39 yrs.

In Cohasset, Oct. 23, Amos Coolidge, 75 yrs, 8 mos.

In Natick, Oct. 24, Mary C. Bancroft, 22 yrs.

In Cheshire, Mass., Oct. 22, John M. Whitin, in his 35th year.

In Evanston, Ill., Oct. 26, Rev. Ezra Jones, late Rector of Immanuel Hall, Chicago, 51 yrs.

In Charlestown, Oct. 28, J. Oakes Bradbury, 53 yrs.

In Newtonville, Oct. 28, Mary C., wife of James B Trowbridge, 33 yrs, 9 mos.

In Natick, Oct. 24, Hattie L., wife of Charles C. Heinrich, and daughter of the late James R. Hall of Boston, 17 yrs, 7 mos

In Marlboro', Oct. 28, E. P. Dart, 43 yrs.

In Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 24, Elizabeth P. Fletcher, formerly of Boston, 87 yrs, 9 mos.

In East Bridgewater, Mr. David Packard, 80 yrs, 7 mos. Oct. 21, Mrs. Catherine Nathan, 47 yrs, 6 mos. Oct. 22, Mr. Walter Clancey, 81 yrs. Oct. 22, Thomas Morby, 21 ys.

In Gloucester, Oct. 21, Alden Tullar, Esq., 50 yrs.

In Annisquam, Oct 18, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Geo. W. Clark of Londonderry, N. H., 24 yrs, 8 mos.

In Pigeon Cove, Oct. 22, Susan Annie Larvey, 18 yrs.

In Essex, Oct. 21, Annie M., wife of Geo. Alden Gorton, 17 yrs, 4 mos.

In Lynn, Oct. 21, Mr. Otis A. Brown, 52 yrs, 2 mos.

In Bradford, Oct 19, Mr. Charles Morrison, 54 yrs.

In Haverhill, Oct. 20, Dea. Isaac Pettingell, 64 yrs; Oct. 22, Miss Catharine Gleason, 35 yrs.

In Providence, Oct. 22, Mrs. Hepsey, S. H., widow of Rev. Dr. Francis Wayland, 71 yrs.

In Brighton, Ill., Oct. 16, Mrs. Deborah H., wife of John W. Archer, formerly of Salem, 78 yrs.

In Sidney, C. B., Oct. 23, Mrs. Elizabeth P., wife of Thomas D. Archibald, and daughter of Geo. Hughes formerly of Gloucester.

MONEY AFFAIRS AND BUSINESS.

The month opened on an improving money market, with a good degree of steadiness, and the improvement which has thus far been made is fully sustained. There continues a quick demand, and business men in good standing have no difficulty in finding such accommodation as they need. Loans subject to call are readily obtained at 7 per cent., and which the banks are supplying their regular depositors at 7 to 7½ per cent., good outside paper is paying 8 to 10 per cent. New York funds are very evenly balanced.

In New York during the past week, the market has shown increased ease, with a greater or less degree of stringency as it draws to a close. Advices from the interior, generally report money as active and close. The bank statement showed a net decrease of over two and a half millions in legal reserve.

The customs receipts at New York for the week ending Oct. 25, were $2,247,773, and coin interest disbursements $3,549,684.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and firm at 108¾ to 109 for bankers 60 days from starting.

The gold market was generally quiet and steady throughout the week.

The exports of gold from New York during the week were $1,416,535,62. Total exports since Jan. 1, $62,184,956.47, against $56,733,071, in the previous year.

The market for Government bonds closed firm and steady.

The transactions of the stock Exchange have ruled steady, with a firm market for the leading dividend paying securities.

The October elections have imparted a more confident feeling in commercial circles, giving a fair demand for all the leading staples. The colder weather also, has caused increased action in the retail trade for all seasonable goods.

Marine Items.

WHALERS.

Talcahuano, Chili, Sept 20, 1872—Capt Allen, of barque Mars, of New Bedford, was on shore here yesterday, having left his vessel some ten miles out. He brought a man for the hospital, who had been seriously injured by a fall from aloft. The Mars reports no oil so far this cruise. Capt Allen spoke barque Alfred Gibbs, Capt Jennings, Sept 14, in lat 35 50 S, lon 74 40 W. The Alfred Gibbs reports 290 bbls sperm this cruise—1000 sperm and 200 whale all told. About three weeks ago a dead sperm whale was found outside and brought into San Vicente bay, supposed now to have been one of three whales struck about that time by the Alfred Gibbs, when one was lost.

FISHERMEN.

Ar at Beverly 24th, schr Marietta, Lenox, Grand Bank, 900 qtls fish.

Ar at Marblehead 24th, schr Betsey, Goodwin, Grand Bank, 1000 qtls fish.

Ar at Portland 25th, schr Daniel Webster, Fisher, Western Bank for Salem.

Ar at Halifax 24th, schr Charles P. Stimpson, Ryan, from Grand Banks for Gloucester, Mass.

Ar at Cape Canso 24th, schrs John H. Kennedy, Webber, North Bay for Maine; Pathfinder, Cushing, do for Gloucester; Tookalita, Reid, Bay Chaleur for Boothbay; Challenge, McFarland, North Bay for Gloucester; W Fisher, Barss do for Portland; British Eagle, Swim, North Cape for Boston; James Poor, Kinkum, North Bay for Boone Bay; Annie Laurie, Sawyer, Bay Chaleur for Boston; Rebecca S Nanon, Johnson Strait of Canso for Maine.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE HORSE DISTEMPER.

Among the various remedies recommended for the prevailing epidemic, nothing equals the **Neuropathic Drops**, prepared by B. O. & G. C. WILSON, Botanic Druggists, 20 Central Street, Boston. Many of the largest owners of Horses, Express and Horse Railroad Companies are using it with complete success. It is prompt in its action and perfectly safe in all cases. nov2-tf

PREPARE FOR THANKSGIVING!—You can save 20 per cent. if you buy your CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASS WARE, in great variety, at H. P. CALDWELL'S, No. 219 Tremont St., between Eliot and Boylston Sts. nov2-tf

☞ The excellence and superiority of WHITNEY'S NEATS FOOT HARNESS SOAP is fully evinced from the fact of its being adopted by those who like to have their Harness look fresh and have them kept in proper order nov2-1t

OUR COUNTRY.

When first our sires her flag unfurled,
And let it float among the breeze,
But *thirteen stars* it showed the world,
Where'er it waved on land or seas,
To such dimensions has she grown,
We number now almost two score;
The most enlightened nation known,
Our power extends from shore to shore.
Our Boys can dress in handsome "CLOTHES,"
Coat, Pants, Vest, Hat and Shoes complete,
Which they can buy at GEORGE FENNO'S,
Corner of Beach and Washington Street.

nov2-1t

CARPETS AT RETAIL.

AT A SACRIFICE.

OUR ENTIRE CUT STOCK OF OVER $100,000 IN VALUE, comprising a varied assortment of RICH AND ELEGANT CARPETS, is thrown upon the market at a great sacrifice to close out the same, as our entire room is imperatively needed for our wholesale business.

BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES, 3-PLYS, INGRAINS, OIL CLOTHS and all Goods usually found in first class warehouses, including every article in our cut stock.

SOLID ENGLISH BRUSSELS, $1,75 up.

ENGLISH TAPESTRIES from 95 cents up.

TWO-PLY INGRAINS, 50 cents to $1.

THREE-PLYS at very low prices.

A variety of CARPETS, of bright colors, and durable texture, resembling three-ply, for 50 cents per yard.

SOLID FLOOR OIL CLOTHS for 2 Shillings per yard.

OVER 1000 REMNANTS of high grades, from 1 to 20 yards each at less than cost of production.

OVER 1000 CRUMB CLOTHS with borders, at about half price.

OVER 2000 RUGS AND MATS, of high grade and cheap.

SHEET OIL CLOTHS to cover floors, in one entire piece; all cut stock at a sacrifice

Upwards of 100 different patterns of STAIR CARPETS fo 25 cents to the highest grades—all under price. Mattings all sorts.

CHURCH AND OFFICE CARPETS, DUNDEE AND HEMP CARPETS, from 25 cents up.

Particular attention is called to our FINE AND HIGH GRADE GOODS, which are among the really cheapest stock we offer in this sale.

This presents the best opportunity to purchase CARPETS at a low price, that has been offered for Years.

Customers calling early in the day, before the rush commences will have the best chance of selection.

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO. New Warehouse, 76, 78, 80 & 82 Friend Street, Boston, second building from Hanover Street. nov2-2t

THE AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.

For beauty, durability and economy is superior to any other paint. See card in this paper. au31-tf

☞ E. D. SPEAR, M. D., The Old Indian Doctor,

So much Celebrated for His Remarkable Cures.

OFFICE, 713 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. Dr. SPEAR can be consulted upon ALL Diseases. au3-52t

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

All good housekeepers use the Crescent Soap for cleaning house, knives, tin, copper, etc. It will leave a polish on the paint different from any other Soap.

For sale by all grocers. oct28-tf

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

The wool market has been more active the past week, and sales have been large. The feeling in fine fleeces continues to improve, and though, except in one or two instances, higher prices have not been obtained, there is a firmer feeling, and less pressure to sell. The stock remains small, and on a great deal of it the commission houses are limited in price, owners preferring to hold it for an advance. Many of the manufacturers are pursuing their well settled policy of buying only for immediate use, coming into the market very frequently, and purchasing in small lots. The dullness of the market for woolen goods makes manufacturers hesitate to buy largely. California wool has been sold quite largely and those who can use it are pretty well satisfied with present rates.

In carpet wools there is nothing doing, stocks being held above the rates manufacturers are willing to pay—Most of the carpet wools in the Boston market were bought at high prices, and at present rates would entail a loss upon the owners, who prefer to re-ship them to European markets in a contingency and for the present to hold them here.

There have been some sales of pulled, at about the same prices which have ruled for several weeks. Tub and scoured are almost entirely neglected.

There is a better feeling in foreign wools, and we hear of a sale of 80,000 pounds of choice on private terms, but at a considerable advance on recent quotations.

Sales for the week foot up 1,100,000 lbs domestic, and 250,000 lbs foreign. Included in the former are the following sales of fleeces; 10 000 lbs unwashed Western at 36½c; 4,000 lbs do do at 38c; 1 000 lbs do do at 42½c; 5 00 lbs do do at 40c; 10 000 lbs medium do do at 38c; 2 000 lbs medium Western at 53c; 3 000 lbs do do at 56c; 12 000 lbs Ohio at 60c; 16 000 lbs Ohio X at 62½c; 17 000 lbs do do at 57½c; 6 000 lbs do do at 57c; 19 000 lbs do at 60c; 4 000 lbs Ohio XX at 57c; 4 000 lbs do do at 62c; 7 000 lbs Ohio No 1 at 58@60c; 5 000 lbs Ohio delaine at 62½c; 10 000 lbs do do at 67c; 13 500 lbs Indiana at 57c; 3 000 lbs Wisconsin at 54c, 5 000 lbs extra do at 55c; 2 000 lbs unwashed do at 27½c; 3 000 lbs Wisconsin at 54c; 25 000 lbs Michigan X at 55@57c; 8 000 lbs do do at 58c; 10 000 lbs half blood do at 57c; 10 000 lbs medium do at 66c; 10 000 lbs extra do at 48c; 10 000 lbs Michigan X at 57c; 30 000 lbs do do at 57@60c; 16 000 lbs Michigan and Wisconsi No 1 at 55@57c, 10 000 lbs delaine at 62c; 3 000 lbs unwashed do at 47c

In pulled wool there have been sales of 70 000 lbs at 46@52c; 17 000 lbs extra at 53c; 7 000 lbs do at 55c; 13 000 lbs super do at 53@56c.

In combing wool there have been sales of 3 000 lbs at 65c; 3 000 lbs at 68c; 1 000 lbs unwashed at 46 c; 1 000 lbs do at 48c; 2 000 lbs do at 50c; 3 000 lbs choice at 67c; 50 000 lbs Canada on private terms.

In California wool there have been sales of 150 000 lbs Spring at 30@40c; 56 000 lbs do on private terms; 9 000 lbs do at 41c; 70 000 lbs Fall on private terms; 22 000 lbs do at 50@50c; 100 000 lbs do at 20@23c; 14 000 lbs Nevada at 35½c; 6 000 lbs do at 40c; 5 000 lbs do at 38c; 15 000 lbs Oregon at 38@40c.

In scoured wool there have been sales of 3 000 lbs at 65c; 1 000 lbs at 67c; 4 100 lbs at 75c; 1 500 lbs at 80c; 2 000 lbs at 82½c; 1 000 lbs at 95c; 3 000 lbs low at 60c; 2 000 lbs medium at 75c. In tub-washed wool have been sales of 12 000 lbs at 62c; and 3 000 lbs at 65c.

Sales of foreign include 3 000 lbs Mestiza pulled at 72c; 10 000 lbs Port Philip at 50c; 16 000 lbs do at 52c; 21 000 lbs at 52½c; 27 200 lbs Cape at 37c; 5 000 lbs East Cape at 37c; 135 000 lbs Colonial on private terms; 1 000 lbs New Zealand at 60c; 15 000 lbs do at 50@52c; 80 000 lbs Cape on private terms, 40 000 lbs Cape Sheepskins.—*Com. Bulletin.*

NEW YORK FLOUR & GRAIN MARKET.

Flour dull and heavy and 5a10c lower; sales 6600 bbls; State at $5 80a7 60; round hoop Ohio at 6 95a9 40; Western at 5 80a9 15. Southern at 7 15a12. Wheat in buyers favor; sales 72,000 bush; No. 1 spring at $1 58a1 60; No. 2 at 1 47a1 54; winter red Western at 1 57a1 65; white Michigan at 1 70 2 00. Corn in buyers' favor with a moderate export demand; sales 116,000 bush; steamer mixed Western at 63a63½c; sail do at 63½a64c. Oats dull and strongly in buyers' favor; sales 28,000; new white at 46a48c; Western old mixed at 40½a48½c.

Domestic Markets.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BOSTON FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

FLOUR.

The market continues dull for Flour and sales only in small lots as wanted, but prices remain about the same.

Western, super	5 50@ 6 00	Canada, extra	....@ ..
Western, com	6 50@ 7 25	Southern	7 00@ 7 50
Western, med	8 00@ 8 50	Ohio, choice	9 00@ 9 50
St Louis choice	10 00@11 50	Illinois, choice	9 00@10 00
St Louis, extra	7 00@ 8 00	Michigan	9 00@ 9 50
Canada, Choice	....@ ..	Rye Flour, ext.	5 00@ 5 50

CORN.

The market for Corn is quiet, without change in prices.

White, ℔ bush	70@ 71	Western yellow	72@ 73
Western mixed	70@ 71½	Southern yellow	72@ 73

OATS.

There is a fair demand.

New rejected	38@ 41	Old brown	46@ 50
New mixed	44@ 48	Old mixed	50@ 53
New white	47@ 49	Old white	54@ 56

RYE.

Per bushel .... 85@ 1 10

BARLEY.

Western, bush	90@ 1 10	Canada	....@..

FEED.

Shorts, ℔ ton	22 50@23 00	Middlings, ton	24 00@25 00
Fine Feed, ton	23 00@24 00	Screenings, ton	20 00@21 00

SUGAR MARKET.

The Sugar market is firm and prices have advanced ⅛c on both raw and refined.

Havana—		Fair to g'd gro	9¼@.. 9¾
Nos 8 to 9	8½@.. 9¼	Prime to cho'e	10 @.. 10½
Nos 10 to 12	9¾@.. 10	Porto Rico	9¼@.. 10¾
Nos 13 to 14	10½@.. 10¾	New Orleans	..@..
Nos 15 to 17	10¾@.. 11	Refin'd Crshd	..@.. 12¼
Nos 18 to 20	11½@.. 11¾	Powdered	..@.. 12¼
White	11¾@.. 12	Granulated	..@.. 12¼
Cuba Muscovado—		Coffee Crushd	9¾@.. 11½
Fair to g'd ref	9¼@.. 9¾		

COAL MARKET.

The demand for English Cannel is steady for small lots at quoted rates. Nova Scotia has advanced. Cumberland is in fair demand at full prices. Anthracite has advanced, and is in good demand at quotations.

Cannel, ton	25 00@28 00	Cumberland	7 00@ 7 50
Caledonia	6 25@ 6 50	Anthracite, @ 2,000 lbs—	
Pictou	....@ 6 50	Retail	8 00@ 8 50
Acadia	6 5 @ 6 75	Cargo	6 50@ 7 25

COTTON MARKET.

The Cotton market is not quite so firm, but the stock is light and supplies continue to be sold close up.

Ordinary	16¼@ 17½	Middling	20¼@..21
Good Ordinary	19¼@.. 20	Good Middling	22 @..23
Low Middling	20 @.. 20¼		

HIDES AND SKINS.

The market for Hides is firm, with a fair demand at full prices.

Calcutta Cow, lb—		Western wet	11@.. 13
Slaughter	21@.. 22	N. Orleans dry	20@.. 22
Dead Green	16@ 17	do wet	11@ 13½
Buffalo	16@.. 17	African	21@.. 34
B. Ayres, dry	28@.. 28½	Goat Skins—	
Rio Grande	27@.. 28	Madras	57@ .. 60
B. Ayres, wet	15½@.. 16	Patnas	45@.. 50
Western dry	21@.. 24	Cape G Hope	38@.. 40

LEATHER MARKET.

The market for Sole Leather is steady, with sales of Hemlock at 28@29c, as to quality and weight. Rough and Finished Calf remain the same, and Finished Leather is in steady demand.

Sheep Skins, bark tanned, ℔ lb	30 @.. 45
Splits, ℔ lb	25 @.. 45
Wax, Western, ℔ foot	21 @.. 24
Wax, Buenos Ayres, ℔ foot	24 @.. 25
Slaughter Wax, ℔ foot	21 @.. 24
Grain, light, ℔ foot	18 @.. 19
do medium, ℔ foot	19 @.. 20
do heavy, ℔ foot	22 @.. 24
do buff, @ foot	19 @.. 24
do polished, ℔ foot	16 @.. 19
Enameled, ℔ foot	20 @.. 22
Harness Leather, Hemlock, ℔ lb	35 @.. 38
do do Oak, ℔ lb	40 @.. 44

BUILDING MATERIALS.

BRICKS.

Common, ℔ M	14 00@15 00	Light hard	....@12 00
Soft	....@10 00	Eastern, com.	12 00@12 50
Face	28 00@30 00		

LIME.

Rockland, ℔ cask .... 1 50@ 1 55

HAIR.

Goat, bushel	25@.. 30	North	31@.. 34
So. American	..@..	Rio Grande	33@.. 34
Buenos Ayres	34@.. 35	Montevideo	..@.. 34

STONE.

Random, ton	4 50@ 5 00	Block	2 25@2 75

LUMBER MARKET.

The market is without material change.

WESTERN LUMBER.—Michigan Pine, Nos. 1 and 2 $60; No.3, $50; No. 4, $37@38. Black Walnut, Nos. 1 and 2, $80@85; Culls, $50. Ash, Nos. 1 and 2, $40@48; 3d quality do $30@35. Whitewood, Nos. 1 and 2, $38@48; do 3, $30@35 3d quality, 25@30. Oak, 45@50; Butternut, Nos. 1 and 2, $55@65; 3d quality, $30@35; Michigan Pine Saps, $40@45; do Pickings, $40@42. No. 4 Michigan Pine Boards, $25@28. Best Michigan 6 in Strips, $50@55.

CANADA PINE.—Selects dressed, $60. Shelving dressed, $50@52; 2d Shelving, $38@40; Sheathing, 1st qual. 50; do 2d do. 35; Ceiling dressed, $40@42. Dressed Shippers, $28@31.

EASTERN.—Pine Clear, Nos. 1 and 2, $65; No. 3, $50; No 4, $38@40; No. 5, 30@35; Common Pine Shipping Boards, 20@25; No. 5, 22@23; Refuse, $16 17; Spruce, Scantling and Plank, $15 50@17 00; Boards, 16@18. Hemlock Boards, 14 00@16; Laths, spruce, $2@2 37; Hemlock, $1 75; Pine, $2 75@3.

SOUTHERN PINE.—Timber, rewaved, 35@38. Flooring, No. 1 and 2, 35@37; Ship stock, 35@37; Dimensions Factory, 37@40; Hewn timber, 20@35; Refuse, two-thirds price.

SHINGLES.—Spruce, extra, $2 50; No. 1, 1 75@2 00; Shaved Pine, 6@8; Sawed, 2 50@5. Extra, 18 in. Shaved Pine, 7@7½.

CLAPBOARDS.—Spruce, extra, dressed 4 ft., 35@37; clear, 33@37; No. 1, 18@20; dressed, extra 6 ft. 6 in. 48@52. Clear, 6 in. 45@50. No. 1, 6 in. 40@46. Extra, 5½ in. 42@50. Clear 6d, 40@46. No. 1 do, 35@35. Pine extra, sap dressed, 60. Clear, 55. No. 1, 35@42.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Butter.—The sales to the city trade are limited, owing to the difficulty of moving their purchases. We quote fine fall New York and Vermont butter at 30a34c ℔ lb; fine summer do at 28a28c; medium at 15a22c; bakers', 9a11c. Choice Western, 25a26c; medium do, 15a20c; bakers' do, 9a10c ℔ lb.

Cheese.—Market firm with a good supply of medium and fair grades, but not a great amount of rich, mild flavored cheese. We quote fine factory at 14½a15½c; medium do at 12½a14c; fine dairy at 13½a14c ℔ lb.

Eggs.—The market is firm at 34c per doz for Eastern, and there is no difficulty in selling fresh lots of Eastern and Northern at that price. There is some range in price, however, and lots that have been kept some time sell at 32c ℔ doz.

Beans.—Market is firm at quotations with a fair demand for trade. We quote Western pea beans at $3 50 per bush; Eastern, $3 75; choice hand picked mediums at $2 50, and yellow eyes at $2 75 ℔ bush.

Potatoes.—There is a very good demand for potatoes although the difficulty of removing the stock from the railroads checks trade somewhat. We quote Jackson Whites at 75c ℔ bush.

Apples.—The market is firm with a fair demand, at $2 25 a2 50 ℔ bbl, for choice lots, and common at $1 50 ℔ bbl.

Hay.—There is a scarcity of prime hay, but the demand is not so brisk; prices without material change. We quote sales of choice at $25a28 ℔ ton; common, do at $20a24. Straw, $26a29 ℔ ton

BOSTON PROVISION MARKET.

Pork is unchanged. Beef remains quiet with small sales. Lard is in limited demand at recent quotations. Hams are selling at 14a16c ℔ lb for city and Western.

We quote jobbers' prices for clear and extra clear, pork at $18a19 50 for new and old city and Western, $15 50a16 00 per bbl for new mess, and $11 50a12 50 per bbl for prime and extra prime. Lard is selling at 9¼@10c per lb for Western. Smoked Hams are selling at 14½a16c per lb for Boston and 13a14c for Western. Beef—family plates are selling at $15 00a16; extra mess at $14; mess at $8a12 per bbl.

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.

Business in this line continues quiet. The wholesale trade is confined entirely to small orders received by mail. The jobbers, except those selling to the New England dealers, are having a dull month. An exception to the general quietness should be made in favor of wool and fur lined Overshoes which are in sharp demand, and manufacturers are making a good profit on lots that can be shipped at once. The business in Rubber Shoes so far this season has been very heavy, and large stocks have passed into the hands of dealers in the West. If the winter should be severe, the goods will all be distributed, but should the weather be mild and dry, a certain amount will probably be carried over, and a reduction of prices in the spring will be likely to follow. In the manufacturing towns business is very quiet.—*Shipping List.*

BOSTON DRY GOODS MARKET.

There has been a moderate jobbing trade the past week, but no increased activity can be reported in any department. In Cottons, we noticed a more settled tone than last week, and the prevailing opinion is that prices are now as low as they will go, as the raw material is steadily tending to higher rates. Manufacturers' agents report light stocks of goods, with few exceptions, and the market generally, so far as cotton fabrics are concerned, is quite satisfactory. Trade so far this month has not been so large as last, but it is fully up to the average October sales, and promises to run along later than usual. Remittances from the interior are coming along more liberally than some expected, and advices from all sections regarding the financial standing of dry goods houses are quite encouraging. There has been a liberal distribution at leading points, and several duplicate orders have already been received.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings.—In addition to the changes reported last week, we notice a reduction of ½c ℔ yard in several makes of the Atlantic mills, agents quoting H at 13c, P light at 11½c, LL 10½c, and an advance of ½c in L fin., which is now quoted at 13c ℔ yard. Atlantic, Indian Head, Massachusetts and other leading standard Sheetings remain at 13½c. Laconia O is reduced to 13c; Nashua E to 15½c; Mystic River to 1½c; Prescott XL to 15c; and Massachusetts BB to 12½c ℔ yard. There has been a moderate demand from jobbers, and stocks of popular brands are well sold up. The market closes more settled. For Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings the demand continues quite limited and we notice a few reductions in prices, but quotations generally remain as last week. Some brands are accumulating and the tendency is in buyers's favor.

Drills—For Browns the demand continues sufficient for the production and prices are firmly sustained Blue are still in active demand for export, and the production of some mills is sold ahead.

Cotton Flannels—The demand has slightly increased but it is still rather light for the season. No change in prices.

Colored Goods—For Ticks, Stripes and Denims the maket is quiet, with no change in prices.

Corset Jeans—Continue dull and drooping. Androscoggin and Pepperell Satteens are reduced to 15½c ℔ yard.

Print Cloths—The market is firmer, none offering the past few days under 7⅛a7⅜c ℔ yard for standards, and at the close 7⅜c is the lowest price named.

Prints—Hamilton and Spragues fanices have been reduced to 11½c, which is now the current price for all the leading brands except Cocheco and Manchester. There continues to be a fair demand for all desirable styles, and very little dark work remains in first hands.

Dress Goods—There has been a moderate demand for the leading makes of the Pacific, Manchester, Hamilton, Woolen and Arlington Mills, and prices are unchanged.

Woolen Goods—Woolen fabrics generally move slowly. A few choice specialties of Cassimeres and Overcoatings are readily placed, but the bulk of the production of Cloths is in large stock and offering at unremunerative prices.

Flannels have moved a little more freely at some concession in price.

The Shawl trade is slowing recovering from the effects of the large auction sales in New York. Prices are considerably lower than at the opening of the season.—*Shipping List.*

TOBACCO MARKET.

The receipts of the week have been 124 hhds 345 boxes and 163 bales and cases. The exports for the same time have been 10 pkgs to to Surinam, 1 case, 2 hhds 5 bxs, and 1 tierce to the Provinces. The demand is moderate with sales of Kentucky leaf at 9½a15½c ℔ lb, as to quality. Manufactured continues to be taken in lots as wanted at prices in the range. In Seed leaf no change. We quote:—

SEEDLEAF.

Conn and Mass Fillers	14 @ 18
Binders and second	20 @ 30
Wrappery lots	30 @ 40
Fine Wrappers	45 @ 55
New York State fillers	14 @ 18
Wrappers	30 @ 40
Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers	14 @ 18
Average lots	25 @ 30
Wrappers	35 @ 45

BROOM CORN.

The demand is small, with prices nominal. We quote at 3a5 for red; 3a6 for green; and 7a9c for hurl.

Cattle Markets.

Brighton, Watertown, Medford.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, Oct. 31.

Reported expressly for the Ploughman

Amount of Stock at market:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Store Pigs.	Fat Hogs.	Veals
This week	3684	8234	100	19500	—
Last Week	3745	11588	100	18900	80

Left over from last week ....

Droves of Cattle and Sheep.

	Cattle	Sheep		Cattle	Sheep
Maine.			M T Shackett	98	80
B Estes	18		J M Seavey	16	
I H Richardson	18		T O Bailey	54	
J Chase	23		T Downer		106
D B Hobart	17		C W Bickford	20	
R D Blinn	6		Geo Counter		125
W S Jones	5		W Ricker	42	45
New Hampshire.			J Hull	18	
Capt Skinner	32		W Mann		118
I B Sargent	13	67	W Dodge		120
A M Bowen	18		S Smithers	90	
F F Foster	17		H D Bryant	13	169
B Dow	35	200	**Massachusetts.**		
J E Perry	8	25	Wm H Bardwell	20	
H H Aldrich	13		**New York.**		
H Gray	20	109	H Bush		73
J W Taylor	19		D Bush	23	
W H Smith	18		W T Swan	30	
Vermont.			W H Hoyt	12	
Capt Armstrong	11	25	L Fowler	26	
L Hastings	54	440	B Hurlburt	52	75
M C Roundy	21		T Berry	26	
B Fuller	26		J Skiff	12	
J S Frye	14		H Lawrence	236	
C H Dudley	8		E Allen	12	93
O E Taylor	18		H H Derby	85	80
F F Brady	80		J Shirley		120
J M Joslyn	10		D McCarthy	62	
L M Tyler	2	40	**Western States.**		
Uteen&Grout	22		A N Monroe	482	
L H Kitsell	29		W Scollans	582	
Rich& Sanderson	37		Wales&Heath	173	
R P Sattley	18		Fitch& McMurtry	224	
O Baldwin	17	113	A White	32	
O Bradford		120	W H Thompson	16	
C Brown		128	Farrell& Eames	54	
C W Bailey	18	240	Stevens& Stetson	65	
Hastings, Campbell & Co	71	120	J Baldwin	16	
A B Tinker	22		Hathaway&Swift	147	
Gilfillan& Brock	23	43	G W Hollis		3200
P B Hancock	19		Wise&Co		1000
G W Brownell	44		**Canada.**		
F S Kimball	28		A Trask		281
Houghton&Wilcox	53		H Stewart	26	
A Fowler	20		J N Morse	33	500
G W Clark	25		Hastings, Campbell &Co	36	500
J Batchelder	39	64	H H Pickle		118
C M Rockwood	24		E I Lord	33	

BEEF CATTLE.

PRICES PER HUNDRED POUNDS THE TOTAL WEIGHT

A few premium bullocks	@
That commonly called extra	8 @ 8¼
First quality, good oxen, best steers, &c	7 @ 7¾
Second quality, or good, fair beef	6½@ 7
Third quality, lighter young cattle, cows, &c.	4½@ 5½
Poorest grade of coarse cows, bulls, &c	3½@ 4½
Brighton Hides, per lb	@ 9¼
Brighton Tallow, per lb	6 @ 6½
Country Hides, per lb	@ 8½
Country Tallow, per lb	6 @ 6½
Calf Skins, per lb	16@ 18
Wool Skins, each	$3 4 25
Lamb Skins, each	$3
Sheep Skins, each	$1 00@1 25
Dairy Skins each	$ 75@1 00
Sheared Sheep Skins each	

The larger portion of beef cattle are sold by the pound live weight, there being but a few cattle sold by the old system, at a shrinkage. Nearly all the cattle markets, have adopted that system. A few of the northern cattle are sold by the old system of dressed weight.

The trade this week did not open so lively as it has of late. The supply from the west was not large, and on account of the breaking down of a bridge on the Boston & Albany Railroad at Huntington several car loads of cattle were killed and badly damaged, and the trains delayed so that they did not arrive in time for the Tuesday market. Prices for beef cattle remain unchanged and the quality in market about the same as that of one week ago. A few cattle sold at 8@8½c ℔ lb, and several of the best lots were taken at a commission. The trade for northern cattle was slow and a large number of them were driven over to Brighton to be disposed of. Those from Maine were mostly working oxen and store cattle, the trade for which did not hold out as well as drovers expected it would.

SALES OF CATTLE AT BRIGHTON.

A. N. Monroe sold 11 to Leanard average weight 1422 lbs at 7c ℔ lb live weight; 46 to Davis average weight 1397 lbs at 7c ℔ lb live weight; 10 to Davis, average weight 1104 lbs at 5c; 16 to Davis average weight 1359 lbs at 5c live weight; 20 to Lovitt average weight 1198 lbs at 7½c live weight; 30 to Hall average weight 1104 lbs at 5½c live weight.

Fitch & McMurtry sold 4 to Boynton average weight 1432 lbs at 7c live weight; 2 to do. at 6½c ℔ lb live weight; 2 to Whittaker average weight 1195 lbs at 6½c; 2 to Cooledge average weight 1354 lbs at 6c, 6 to Burr average weight 1145 lbs at 5⅞c live weight.

Hathaway & Scollans sold 29 to Dean, average weight 1300 lbs at 5½c ℔ lb live weight; 41 to Zoller average weight 1219 lbs at 4½c ℔ lb live weight.

Stevens & Stetson sold 14 to Richardson average weight 1265 lbs at 7c live weight.

Farrell & Eames sold 3 to Mason average weight 1243 lbs at 7½c ℔ lb live weight; 2 to Mason average weight 1510 at 7½c ℔ lb live weight.

A White sold 7 to Raymond average weight 826 lbs at 5c ℔ lb live weight; 4 to Stanley average weight 1210 lbs at 7c ℔ lb live weight; 11 to Chamberlain average weight 1371 lbs at 7c live weight.

Hathaway & Swift sold 10 to Valpy average weight 1224 lbs at 6¼c ℔ lb live weight; 12 to Davis average weight 1340 lbs at 5½c ℔ lb live weight; 2 to Davis average weight 1445 lbs at 5½c ℔ lb live weight; 2 to Davis average weight 1507 lbs at 6½c ℔ lb live weight; 14 to Martin average weight 1155 lbs at $6.20 ℔ hundred heads live weight.

W. Scollans sold 4 to Kain average weight 1660 lbs at 7½c ℔ lb live weight; 45 to Zalle average weight 1350 lbs at 6c ℔ lb live weight; 20 to Leavitt average weight 1056 lbs at 5½c ℔ lb live weight; 5 to Kain average weight 1660 lbs at 7c ℔ lb live weight; 8 to Jas. O Brien average weight 1677 lbs at 7½c ℔ lb live weight; 12 to Sawyer average weight, 9205 lbs at 7c ℔ lb live weight; 6 to Chamberlain average weight 1610 lbs at 7c ℔ lb live weight; 18 to Lincoln average weight 871 lbs at 5c ℔ lb live weight; 2 to Kimball & Co. average weight 1705 lbs at 7½c ℔ lb live weight; 3 to Kimball & Co. average weight 1975 lbs at 3½c ℔ lb live weight.

Wales & Heath commissioned 43 to Sanders & Co., 47 to Sawyer, Hollis & Co.

WORKING OXEN.

During the latter part of the week butchers were looking around for working oxen to do the marketing with, and quite a number of pairs were purchased, but as the weather became more favorable for the horses the trade for working oxen dropped off, and those from Maine which came in on Tuesday met with a very dull trade.

J. D. Hosmer sold 1 pr gth 7 ft, $210; 1 pr gth 6 ft 7 in $200; 1 pr gth 6 ft 6 in $145; 1 pr gth 6 ft 6 in $130; 1 pr gth 6 ft 8 in $172; 1 pr 6 ft 10 in $185.

STORE CATTLE.

Yearlings $10 to $15, 2 year olds $18 to $28, 3 yr olds $28 to $45 ℔ head. The trade for store cattle this season has not been so lively as it usually is at this season of the year. A large portion of the small cattle are bought up by butchers to slaughter.

MILCH COWS.

Extra $55 to $90, ordinary $20 to $50, store cows $16 to $50 ℔ head or much according to their value for beef, as can be agreed upon, there are but a few extra milch cows offered in market for sale most of them being of a common grade.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

From the west the supply was not quite so large as that of one week ago, all of them were owned by butchers or taken from the cars at a commission. Western sheep cost from 6¾ to 7¾ cts, lambs from 7¾ to 8¾ cts ℔ lb delivered at Brighton. From the north the supply was not so large as that of one week ago, and prices obtained no better. We quote sales of 25 sheep and lambs at 6¾ cts, 125 at 6¾ cts, 125 lambs average weight 55 lbs at $3,55 ℔ head, 47 sheep and lambs average weight 75 lbs at 7 cts, 234 average weight 69 lbs at 7 cts ℔ pound.

SWINE.

Store Pigs—wholesale 6 cts, Retail 6 @7 Fat Hogs, 5¾@6 cts ℔ lb.

WATERTOWN MARKET.

Cattle—The market for cattle remains very much the same as last week. A good, healthy trade for fine stock. Working oxen in demand. In many cases these oxen take the place of diseased horses in the city, hauling freight to and from the depots, &c. Young, slim cattle still sell quiet enough; some drovers intend to carry some of their young stock back in the country. J. W. Taylor sold 10 head of young cattle at 7¾c ℔ lb, D W, to dress from 500 to 600 lbs each; 4 three year old steers to dress 1000 lbs each, at 9c, D W. W. H. Bordwell sold some prime stock to S. S. Leanard; the best pair weighed 3000 lbs at home. B. Dow sold 2 three year old steers, to dress 1000 lbs each, at 11½c, D W; 2 oxen at 9c D W, to dress 900 lbs each. Gilfillen & Brock sold 2 stags for $150 or 9c D W; small cattle at 7c ℔ lb, D W.

Sheep and Lambs—We find prices have not been improved from last week, even with 3000 head less on the market. The prime cause for the weak feeling is attributed to proper ways of conveyances to and from the city. The horse disease still prevails to an alarming extent. Almost every horse is affected, thereby cutting off one of the mainsprings of trade. Full one-half the orders for fresh meats cannot be filled from the fact that it cannot be moved. H. Lawrence sold 294 sheep and lambs, average 69 lbs at 7¾c ℔ lb. C. Allen sold 47 sheep and lambs, average 75 lbs at 7c ℔ lb. George Counter sold 125 lambs, average 56 lbs at $3 55 ℔ head. C Hastings sold one car load of French sheep at little over 6¾c ℔ lb

Poultry—Much of the the supply has arrived dressed this week. Live poultry was selling this morning at 15@16½c ℔ lb, according to quality. Only about 1000 lbs, mostly young Turkeys. We quote: Best chickens 16¾@16½c ℔ lb; good even lots at 16c; fairish flocks at 15¾c; poor at 15c ℔ lb.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Beeves—Common native steers were selling very slowly at 9½a10c ℔ lb; medium to fair do, at 10c½a11½; and good to prime at 12a13c The Texans, of which there were 21 offered, all fair quality, were selling at 8a8½c ℔ lb.

The stock received after to-day will be charged with the advanced rates for freight, or 70c ℔ 100 lbs from Chicago, and 40c ℔ 100 lbs from Buffalo and Pittsburg.

Sheep and Lambs—Common and ordinary lots of sheep last week could be sold at 4½a4¾c ℔ lb, and common Canada lambs not heretofore sold for less than 6½a7c ℔ lb, were considered well at 6½c, and closing quotations are 4½a6½c for common to prime sheep and 6½a7½c for poor to prime lambs.

Calves—Milk fed calves were scarce and good Bucks County and State calves were sold at 11c ℔ lb, and even 11½a12c for selections. Mount Holly Calves, 10a10½c; grass calves from $5a10 ℔ head, lots partly fed going to $4 50 ℔ head. Hume & Elliott sold 58 common grassers at $6 ℔ head, 33 fair do, at $7 87½ each, 9 do, at $9 50 each, and 28 Ohio Calves, partly fed at $4 50 ℔ head. Lerch & Barnes sold 18 grass calves $8 ℔ head.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Cattle.—The market was quiet for all grades of stock during the first half of the week, and with the light supply of matured steers, together with the unfavorable advices from the East, there was little trade on shipping account, and prices at best were a little less than nominal at $5 75@6 75 for good to choice grades. There was, however, a good demand for Texans on the part of feeders, and some 1,200 head were taken in that direction, including some 800 head that were bought by the Northwestern Distilling company. During the last half of the week there was a much better demand, and good thorough Texans sold to a large extent, both on feeding and packing account at 10@15c ℔ 100 is higher than was paid earlier in the week, notwithstanding the receipts were excessively large. There was but little doing on shipping account, the average quality of the stock being poor, but a few droves of fair to good steers were taken at $5 25@6. Detroit, Pittsburgh and Cleveland buyers operated to a fair extent at $5@5 25 for medium to good butcher's stock. There was a fair demand for native stock steers at $3 75@4 25 for good thrifty lots of 900 to 1,000 lbs averages, and $3@3 50 for light uneven droves of 600 to 800 lbs averages. Quite a large number of Texans were taken for winter fattening, at $2 75@3 25 for good thrifty lots, and $2 00a2 50 for common thin lots. Texan and Cherokee cows sold to a fair extent at $2@3 50 for common to good grades.

Hogs.—This market experienced a decline throughout the week. In the first place the receipts were fully twice as large as could be handled to advantage without the assistance of packers, and in the second place, the weather was most unfavorable for the handling of stock, the shrinkage in prices as compared with the week preceding, being fully 30a40c per 100 lbs. There was an active shipping demand throughout the week, early sales being made at $4 75 a4 90. Later in the week, however, the market gradually settled down to $4 50a4 65 for good to choice, and $4a4 45 for common to fair grades. The stock was taken chiefly for Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Providence.

Sheep.—There was only a fair demand, and prices were comparatively steady at the ruling range of the week preceding. Good to choice lots sold at $4 25a5; $3 75a4 for fair, and $3a3 25 for common. Lambs were in moderate request at $2a3 per head as to quality.—*Prairie Farmer.*

ALBANY MARKET.

Beeves—At the opening, Thursday, the attendance of local and country butchers was fair for this season of the year, but the latter class seems to be getting less as the season advances, which is probably accounted for by the fact that their wants are mostly supplied at home. The supply of good cattle is light, while medium are in fair numbers and quality beeves quite plenty. In most cases at the opening, holders endeavor to realize an advance of from ¼@½c ℔ lb, over last week's figures, but those in want of beeves held back, thereby producing a marked dulness, which continued this morning, although holders gave way and prices settled down to about last week's quotations, with the exception of choice droves which brought a fraction advance. The receipts number 30 car loads, about 1,700 head less than a week ago. Several holders have determined to reship to Brighton through the markets in hopes of finding a ready market.

RECEIPTS—The following are the receipts of the week in car loads, taken from the books of the Central railroad

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs
Sunday	11	9	9
Monday	3	9	5
Tuesday	4	5	12
Wednesday	2	5	5
Thursday	100	29	17
Friday	123	33	15
Saturday	65	15	19
Total	308	96	82

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts at this market over the Central Railroad for the week ending noon to-day and previous, estimating cattle 17 head to the car; sheep 200, and hogs 100.

	This week.	Last week.	Total since Jan. 1.
Beeves	5,236	6,987	[illegible]
Sheep	19,200	18,800	[illegible]
Hogs	40,700	35,100	[illegible]

We correct our table of comparative value to correspond with the main ruling of the market this week:

	This week.	Last week.
Premium	$8 12½@8 50	[illegible]
Extra	7 62½@7 87½	[illegible]
First quality	6 25@7 37½	[illegible]
Second quality	5 50@6 00	[illegible]
Third quality	4 50@5 00	[illegible]
Inferior	2 37@4 25	[illegible]

Milch Cows—Have met ready purchasers this week, the supply (about 50 head) being short of the usual. Parties from Long Island took the majority of the offering, leaving the yards bare for the New Yorkers, who appeared yesterday. Prices range from $45a70 ℔ head.

Sheep and Lambs—During the entire week this branch of the market has been dull and quiet. Buyers are wary, and the prices of lambs a fraction lower than last week. The quality of the offering has not varied much from that of a week ago. There are now about 7 carloads awaiting purchasers, and if not sold by this afternoon, will in most cases be sent forward to other points. We quote sheep, 4½a6½c. Lambs at 5a8½c, ℔ lb, the latter being for picked lots.

Hogs.—A moderate activity among home butchers has prevailed at the pens this week. Western stock commands the attention of buyers principally, although a few sales of State have been made. Including to-day's receipts, those of the week amounted to 398 car loads, about 1,000 head more than last week, the shipments through being heavy. The quality of the offerings has been good. Heavy State choice being $4 80a5. Western $5.—*Albany Journal.*

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

Beef Cattle.—The market this week has been fully supplied, and the weather somewhat unpropitious, operations have been rather slow. There were quite a number of good cattle in the yards, and but few of as inferior a grade as were here last week. Prices are scarcely up to those of last report, the general opinion being that they have receded ¼c—some dealers marking the decline a shade above and others a shade below that fraction. Prices ranged from $3a7 ℔ 100 lbs. Several hundred which were not sold will be reshipped East at the owner's risk.

Prices for Beef Cattle ranged as follows: Best Beeves at 6 00a$7 00; that generally rated first quality 4 75a$6 00; medium or good fair quality 3 75a$4 75; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows 3 00a$3 75; inferior and lowest grades of Cattle 2 50a$3 00—general average of the market $4 75; extreme range of prices 2 50a$7 25. Most of the sales were from 4 25a$5 50 per 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs.—The market has been very dull this week, and prices ½c lower, there being no outlet to demand and the receipts heavy, the net numbering quite as many as last week, and the butchers generally having supplied themselves. We quote fair to good Sheep at 4 @5 cents, and good to extra, at 5½ cents ℔ lb gross. Stock Sheep in demand at 2 25@3 50 per head. Lambs in fair demand at 2@$4 ℔ head.

Hogs.—The demand has been quite good; prices, though not any higher, have been well maintained throughout the week and the market closed firm. We quote fair to good corn-fed Hogs at 6 75a$7, and common at 6 50@$6 75 per 100 lbs net.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

Beef Cattle—Market dull and prices lower; about 2,900 head sold at $5 00@7 62 per 100 lbs for extra to common. Cows and calves were dull; sales at $25a45 per head. Sheep were steady; sales of fair to choice at 5a6½c. Stock sheep $2 50 to 3 00 per head. Lambs 7a9c ℔ lb. Hogs were steady; receipts 5500 head; sales of cornfed at $7 @7 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET.

Sperm is not very active, the only sales being 50 bbls for manufacture on private terms. Whale—sales of 23 bbls of South Sea for manufacture on private terms. In New York sales have been made of 600 bbls of humpback, to come here, for manufacture on private terms.

Reported expressly for the Ploughman.

BOSTON KITCHEN MARKET.

For the week ending Oct. 31, 1872.

RETAIL PRICES.

INSIDE QUINCY MARKET.

Beef, &c. *Corrected by E. Holden & Son, Nos. 49 & 51.*

Sirloin Steak, ℔ lb	.33 @35
Rump Steak	.33 @35
Round Steak	.23 @25
Rib Roast	.25 @30
Chucks, &c	.12 @16
Tripe	@10
Beef Liver	@10
Beef Tongue	@20
Corned Beef	@20
Smoked Beef	.20 @25
Beef Tongue, salt	@20

Pork, Lard, &c. *Corrected by First & Richards, No. 28*

Fresh Pork, ℔ lb	11 @15
Clear Salt Strips	9 @10
Sliced Hams	@
Sugar Hams	@
Corned Shoulders	@
Briskets	@
Smoked Shoulders	@
Smoked Ribs	@
Sausages	@
Pigs' Feet	@
Lard	@

Butter, Cheese, &c. *Corrected by C. C. Chamberlin & Co., Nos. 79 & 81.*

Butter, new lump	.35 @50
Tub, new prime	.35 @38
Tub, new 2d qual	.28 @32
Cheese, Factory	.16 @18
Cheese Farm	.16 @18
Eggs, Cape, doz	.38 @
Eggs, Eastern	.38 @

Veal & Mutton. *Corrected by Hiscox & Son, Nos. 9 & 11.*

Veal, Leg	@
Veal, Shoulder	@
Lamb, Spring, lb	[illegible]
Mutton, Legs	[illegible]
Mutton, Shoulder	[illegible]

Poultry, Game, &c. *Corrected by N. Robbins, Nos. 33 & 35.*

Grouse	@1 25	Partridges pr.	1 00 @1 25
Quail, ℔ doz.	3 00 @4 50	Pigeons, Stall fed	@
Hare	@ 25	Wild Squabs	@
Rabbits	@ 25	Ducks, Mallard ℔ pair	@
Chickens, sp. lb	25 @ 33	Teel, ℔ pair	75 @1 00
Old Fowls	20 @ 25	Snipe, ℔ doz	@
Turkeys	25 @ 30	Brant, ℔ pair	@
Geese, green	2 50 @3 50	Venison	20 @ 25
R. I. Ducks, pr.	2 00 @3 00		
Antelope, ℔ lb.	@		

Fish, &c. *Corrected by Walker & Rich, Nos. 113 and 117.*

Bass, ℔ lb	@ 25	Mackerel, Spanish, ℔ lb	@
Blue Fish	@ 12	Oysters, solid, ℔ gallon	@1 50
Clams, ℔ gal.	@1 00	Perch, ℔ doz	@
Cod, fresh, lb	@ 8	Pickerel	17 @ 20
Cusk	8 @ 10	Quohaugs, solid, ℔ quart	@
Eels, ℔ lb	12 @ 15	Salmon, fresh	@
Haddock, fresh	@ 7	Salmon, Pickled	@
Haddock, new, Smoked	@ 12	Salmon, new, Smoked	25 @
Halibut, fresh	@ 20	Scollops, ℔ qt	@
Halibut, new, Smoked	@ 17	Smelts, lb	@
Halibut Fins, lb	@ 12½	Sword Fish	@
Herring, Salt, ea	@ 3	Tautaug	@
Herring, new, Smoked	@ 30	Tongues and Sounds	@
Lobsters, ℔ lb	@ 8	White Perch	@
Mackerel, fresh each	10 @ 25		

Fruit and Vegetables. *Corrected by Hiland, Smith & Co., Nos. 97 and 99.*

FRUIT.

Apples, ℔ p'k	25 @..50
Apples, Baldwins, ℔ pk	.. @.. ..
Apples, Russet	.. @.. ..
Apples, dried lb	8 @ 12
Bananas, ℔ doz	75 @1 25
Strawberries ℔ box	.. @.. ..
Cocoanuts, ea.	8 @ 10
Cranberries, ℔ pk	1 00 @1 50
Grapes, ℔ lb	.. @.. ..
Grapes, Catawbas, ℔ lb	10 @ 13
Grapes, Black Hamburg, lb	50 @ 75
Grapes, Malaga	50 @
Lemons, ℔ doz	50 @ 75
Oranges, Havana, ℔ doz.	50 @ 75
Oranges, Messina, ℔ doz	.. @.. ..
Peaches, lb can	30 @ 40
Peaches, crate	1 00 @2 00
Pears, table, dz.	50 @1 00
Pears, cooking, ℔ peck	75 @
Raspberri's, box	.. @.. ..
Whortleberries, ℔ qt	.. @.. ..
Jersey Peas pk	.. @.. ..
Cranoybeans, pk	.. @.. ..

VEGETABLES.

Beets, peck	25 @
Beans, white, ℔ peck	1 00 @1 25
Beans, sh'd, qt	30 @
Cabbages, h'd	10 @
Carrots, ℔ bush	50 @
Cauliflowers	25 @
Corn, Green, dz	25 @
Cucumbers, ea.	1 @
Green Herbs bn	5 @
Lettuce, ℔ hd	5 @
Limes, pickled, ℔ gal	@
Onions, peck	25 @
Onions, Potato, ℔ bush	@
Pickles, ℔ gal.	50 @
Pickles, Martinoes, ℔ gal	@
Potatoes, pk	25 @
Potatoes, sweet, pk	@
Watermelons	@
Canteloupe	@
Squashes, Marrow, ℔ lb	@
Squashes, Hubbard, ℔ lb	@
Turnips, bush	50 @
Tomatoes, new, ℔ bush	1 25 @1 50
Tomatoes, can	@

WHOLESALE PRICES.

INSIDE QUINCY MARKET.

Beef. *Corrected by E. Holden & Son, Nos. 49 & 51.*

Beef, Mess, ℔ bbl cash	16 00 @18 00
Beef, family, ℔ bbl	16 00 @18 00
Tongues, bbl	33 00 @34 00

Pork, Lard, &c. *Corrected by First & Richards, No. 28.*

Pork, Boston ex. clear, bbl	19 00 @20 00
Boston No. 1 ℔ bbl	15 00 @15 50
Boston No. 2	[illegible]
Ohio ex. clear	[illegible]
Ohio clear	17 00 @17 50
Ohio mess	15 00 @15 50
Ohio prime	11 00 @11 50
Lard, ℔ lb	9 @ 10
Ohio leaf	9 @ 10
Hams, Boston ℔ lb	14 @ 15
Hogs, whole	6½ @ 7

Veal and Mutton. *Corrected by Hiscox & Son, Nos. 9 & 11.*

Calves ℔ lb	8 @ 15
Sheep ℔ lb	7 @ 14
Sp'g Lambs ℔ lb	12½ @ 16

Butter, Cheese, Eggs. *Corrected by C. C. Chamberlin & Co., No. 79.*

BUTTER.

Fine Fall	32 @ 35
Choice Dairies	26 @ 30
Fair to good dairies	22 @ 25
Common	15 @ 18
Bakers', ℔ lb	12 @ 15

CHEESE.

Factory	14½ @ 15
Factory 2d do	13 @ 14
Farmers' ex.	13 @ 14
Farmers' ord	8 @ 12

EGGS.

Eggs, fresh	@ 35
Eggs, limed	@

Fruits & Vegetables. *Corrected by Hiland, Smith & Co., No. 97.*

Apples,	1 50 @ 3 00
Beans, white ℔ bush, med	2 50 @ ..
Beans, pea, ℔ bush	3 50 @ 4 00
Cranberries, County, bbl	7 00 @10 00
Cape ℔ bbl	10 00 @12 00
Lemons, box	5 50 @ 7 00
Oranges, Havana	.. @ 3 00
Messina, box	.. @ 6 00
Onions, bbl	2 50 @ 2 75
Potatoes, ℔ bbl	2 00 @ 2 75
Pickles, bbl	10 00 @16 00
Squash, Hub. ℔ cwt	2 00 @ 2 50

BOSTON HAY MARKET.

RETAIL.

Country Hay, old, per ton	[illegible]
Country Hay, new, per ton	[illegible]
Salt Hay, per ton	[illegible]
Straw, per hundred	[illegible]

WHOLESALE.

Hay, choice	27 00 @28 00
Hay, new	24 00 @27 00
Straw	25 00 @27 00

SEED MARKET.

Corrected by J. Breck & Son, 51 & 52 North Market St.

Barley, ℔ bush	1 25 @1 50	Hungarian Grass Seed, ℔ bush	@
Buckwheat, ℔ bush	1 25 @1 50	Millet, ℔ bush	@
Clover, White Dutch	45 @ 50	Red Top, ℔ sack	4 00 @
Clover, Red, ℔ lb	11 @ 12	R. I. Bent Grass ℔ bush	@
Flax Seed	4 00 @4 50	Winter Rye, ℔ bush	1 00 @
Fowl Meadow, ℔ bush	4 00 @4 50	Wheat, Spring, ℔ bush	2 50 @
Herds Grass, ℔ bush	3 75 @4 00	Orchard Grass, bush	@
Alsike Clover	45 @		

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

☞ *Camping Out*, published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, is an illustrated book full of entertaining adventures of a party who camped out in the wilderness. It forms a volume of their Young Yachter's series, and is very spicy and agreeable reading for boys.

☞ One of Mr. J. T. Trowbridge's best tales, *A Chance for Himself*, or Jack Hazard and his Treasure, is issued by James R. Osgood & Co., illustrated and written expressly for the delectation and instruction of the young.

☞ Volume Tenth of the *Transactions of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society*, is received, and is full of valuable essays and papers, as well as tabular abstracts of the reports of the various county societies. It is prepared by J. W. Hoyt, Esq., Secretary, and is a valuable addition to agricultural literature.

☞ *Blackwood's Magazine* for October is republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton St., New York. Its articles are, an opening chapter of a new tale entitled, The Parisians; William Smith; A True Performer; The Session of 1872; Horatian Lyrics, and The Late Royal Progress in Spain.

☞ The *Children's Treasure* and *Infant's Delight*, are two pretty and attractive picture books cheaply issued by Lee & Shepard, and make desirable presents for children, being full of pictures and stories.

☞ In the *Young "Dodge Club"* series Messrs. Lee & Shepard issues a beautiful narrative of sights and scenes in Rome, entitled *The Seven Hills*, by Prof. James de Mille.

☞ *Strive and Succeed*, by Horatio Alger, Jr., is a smart story in the Luck and Pluck series for boys and girls. Published by Loring, corner Washington and Bromfield streets.

☞ Messrs. Scribner & Co., New York, announce in their prospectus of *Scribner's Monthly* for the coming year, a serial story, by Dr. J. G. Holland, the editor, entitled Arthur Bonnicastle, which commences with the November number, and opens with great promise. Bret Harte has been secured as a contributor; R. H. Stoddard will write a series of papers about Authors, also a series of portrait sketches of living American writers. Among the contributors who will adorn the volume now commencing, are the names of Hans Christian Andersen, Bryant, Dr. Bushnell, Mr. Froude, the eminent English historian, and a host of equally brilliant names. Scribner's has made its mark in the periodical literature of the country, and is really one of the most brilliant, entertaining and popular of them all.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

THE COMMUNIST TRIALS—ROUSSEL SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Paris, Oct. 24.—The trial of the Communist prisoners by the Versailles court-martial progresses slowly. Roussel, a prominent Communist, who held a position in the Communis Cabinet, as a colleague of Rochefort, Cluseret, Assi and others, and who, on the departure of the Commune was captured and incarcerated, was lately arraigned before the Commission. His case excited much interest, and the sessions of the Court every day were attended by immense multitudes. The trial closed yesterday, and the evidence against him having been found conclusive, he was sentenced to death. The execution takes place at Camp Satory, and will be conducted privately. Several hundred Communists yet remain to be tried by court-martial. The complaint recently made by Communist prisoners of the bad treatment of their jailors have been officially refuted.

MINISTER WASHBURNE.

The Bien Public, ministerial organ, of to-day, makes the statement that it is improbable that Hon. Elisha B. Washburne, who sailed for the United States the 15th inst., will return to his post as American Minister to France, having been offered a seat in the Washington Cabinet after the Presidential election.

THE GERMAN TROOPS EVACUATING.

The evacuation of the Departments of the Marne and Upper Marne by the German troops has been completed.

The German troops have evacuated Rheims, and the French garrison marched in to-day amid great rejoicings.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

London, Oct. 24.—Sir John Duke Coleridge, Attorney General of Great Britain, delivered an address before the Liberal Association of the city of Exeter, to-night, in the course of which he said that as a result of the Geneva arbitration England had got well out of a bad business.

COAL REDUCTION.

The coal dealers of Cardiff have reduced the price of coals for steamers' use six shillings per ton, fearing American competition in trade.

INUNDATIONS ON THE PO.

Rome, Oct. 24.—Alarming reports of disastrous inundations on each bank of the river Po are received, but no details given. The Minister of Public Works has left for the scene of the flood.

THE SAN JUAN DECISION—COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

London, Oct. 25.—The award of the Emperor William, in the San Juan case, is severely commented on by some of the London journals today. The *Times* says: "The decision of the Emperor William, of Germany, on the San Juan boundary question, is unsatisfactory, unclear and indecisive, but we accept it with loyal submissiveness." The *Times* also says, "We repudiate as utterly absurd and baseless the charge that England intrigued at Berlin with a view of modifying the judgment of the Emperor." The *Post* considers the award as dangerous to the interests and diplomatic reputation of England as was the award of the Geneva Tribunal. It gives, says the *Post*, the bay to British Columbia waters to the United States. This settlement of the question hardly tends to improve the relations now existing between England and America. The *Telegraph* and *News* reserve their criticism, and the *Standard* is silent upon the subject. The decree of the Emperor was communicated simultaneously to-day to the American and English Embassies. It says that the American claim is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the Treaty of 1846, and that the boundary line should run through De Haro Channel.

MINISTER BANCROFT CONGRATULATED.

Berlin, Oct. 25.—Odo Russell, the British Ambassador, called upon Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, last night, and congratulations were exchanged upon the termination of the long standing San Juan boundary dispute. Mr. Russell said that the last cause for difficulty between England and America had been removed, and henceforth peace and friendship would prevail between the two nations. The most cordial feeling was exhibited between the two Ambassadors during the conversation.

INUNDATION OF THE RIVER PO—MANY PERSONS DROWNED.

Rome, Oct. 26.—The floods on the banks of the River Po, caused by the overflow of the waters of that stream, have not yet abated. Many persons have been drowned and a vast amount of property destroyed. The Italian Minister of Public Works, who has gone to the scene of destruction, is superintending the work of relieving the distressed. The greatest destitution prevails along the valleys of Piedmont and Lombardy. Floods are reported from other districts of the country, caused by the recent rains. It is believed that the crops in the greater part of Italy will be a partial failure this year.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Rome, Oct. 27.—The Italian Parliament is convoked from November 20. An order will be issued, re-arranging and enlarging the military districts of the Alps and strengthening the garrisons.

THE PROPOSITION TO MAKE THIERS PRESIDENT FOR LIFE.

Paris, Oct. 27.—The papers here foreshadow the adoption by the coming session of the Assembly of the constitutional amendments making Thiers President for life and creating an upper chamber and office of Vice-President; partially remodelling the Assembly and providing restrictions upon the right of universal suffrage.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

Berlin, Oct. 26.—A special messenger has left Berlin for Washington, with a copy of the decision of the Emperor William on the San Juan boundary question. Herr Grimm, Vice-President of the High Court at Berlin, Herr Goldschmidt, member of the High Commercial Court at Leipzig, and Kiepert, the well-known geographer, were the jurisconsults to whom the Emperor referred the case, and upon whose reports his decision was based. The referees handed in their reports some weeks ago. The reports will not be published. They charge England with vagueness in the wording of the Treaty of 1846, and state that the word southerly means the shortest channel to the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

MINISTER BANCROFT.

George Bancroft, the American Minister to Germany, has left for Italy. He expects to remain in that country a month, and before returning to his post of duty will visit Egypt.

A LETTER OF THANKS TO EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Berlin, Oct. 28.—Minister Bancroft has written a letter of acknowledgement to the Emperor William, in which he says he is charged by the President of the United States in the name of the American people to thank His Majesty for the great pains he has taken in and the attention he has devoted to the case growing out of dispute between Great Britain and the United States in regard to the Northwestern boundary. The letter closes with the assurance of continued friendship and good will between the United States and Germany.

THE OVERFLOW OF THE PO.

IMMENSE DAMAGE—WHOLE TOWNS SUBMERGED—RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS.

Turin, Oct. 28.—The damages caused by the inundation of the banks of the Po, especially in the provinces of Mantua and Ferrara, are immense. Several hundred kilometres of the most fertile land in Italy are covered with water, and whole towns and villages are submerged. Many houses have been undermined and fallen. In some places the water reaches the roofs of the highest buildings. Thousands of people are homeless, and others are flying from the dwellings which are threatened with destruction. The towns of Casol, Maggiora and Ostiglia, on the river Po, are in great danger, and the inhabitants panic-stricken. The suffering is widespread and intense, but relief is going forward from all parts of Italy.

THE HARVEST IN SCOTLAND.—The *Scotsman* reports that the harvest of Scotland is this year the wettest and most disastrous that has been known since 1816, when the meal riots took place. Heavy rains in September drenched the sheaves of cut grain and caused irreparable mischief. Oats, wheat and barley exhibit an astonishing deterioration. The potato crop has been a failure, not realizing one-fourth the usual crop.

☞ Vegetine has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON cures *chapped hands* and all unpleasant conditions of the skin.

INCREASE OF THE CATTLE DISEASE IN ENGLAND.—The foot and mouth disease continues very prevalent throughout Warwickshire, and has assumed decidedly a virulent type. Every petty sessional division is now seriously infected, especially Atherstone, on the borders of Leicestershire, and Kineton, on the confines of Oxfordshire, where alone three thousand animals are affected; the total number, according to the latest returns, being eight thousand six hundred and thirty five. The disease prevails to such an alarming extent that the County Executive Committee has memorialized the Privy Council to prohibit any cattle sales, either at auctions or fairs, throughout the whole of Warwickshire for a period of six weeks. Recently there were as many as 168 cattle suffering from the foot and mouth disease in the Wolverhampton district of the county of Stafford. They were all upon twenty-one farms in three parishes of Tettenhall, Codsall and Bushbury, and are more in number than at any previous period since the breaking out of the disease. Several large herds have recently been attacked, and the complaint appeared on two new farms in one morning. A good milch cow is now selling at from £35 to £38 in Wolverhampton.

A SEWING MACHINE WORKED BY THE BLIND.—The following letter from Dr. Howe, of the Blind Asylum, received by Mr. J. H. Fowler, manager of the Weed Sewing Machine Company, 349 Washington Street, gives information which will be of interest to many of our readers, and is strong testimony as to the simplicity of the Weed machine:

PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND, Boston, Sept. 30, 1872.

To the Agent of Weed's Sewing Machine.

Dear Sir,—Your machine has had a fair trial by our pupils, and I am happy to say that they succeed perfectly in using it.

I send you some samples of work done upon it by one of the young ladies, totally blind, without any assistance from seeing persons, she threading the needle and doing all the work herself. The work speaks for itself and for the machine. Faithfully, SAM'L. G. HOWE.

☞ Some people say we do not use sauces of any kind, our appetites are good enough. A good sauce is not to change your appetite, but only to make your food taste better. You eat butter on bread, and should eat the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce on Meats, if you value palatable food, and the better the meats the more need of the Sauce.

☞ Prompt relief and a complete cure for Dyspepsia, Acidity of the Stomach, Seasickness, Jaundice, Diarrhoea, Nervous Debility, will be discovered in Atwood's QUININE TONIC BITTERS. This *pure tonic* is much used as an invigorator and appetizer. All Druggists have them.

New Advertisements.

THE SPECIAL

ATTENTION

Of buyers of Winter Clothing is invited to the extensive line of Fresh and Elegant Fabrics which the proprietors of

"OAK HALL," BOSTON,

are enabled to exhibit this season, and which they have secured in New York and Boston, through careful selections from the largest assortments of Fashionable Goods in this line ever shown in the markets of this country.

The additions comprise our

FANCY WOOLENS,

which are very superior. The styles are unique and tasteful, both in designs and combinations of colors—new, rich, pleasing and durable.

We invite inspection of our

DIAGONAL WORSTEDS, TRICOTS, CHEVIOTS, MELTONS, &c.

FOR COATINGS,

of which we have an unusually full assortment. Also, our plain CASTORS and EDREDONS, blue, black, and other favorite colors, in vogue for the Winter of 1872.

For

TROWSERINGS,

we have purchased the most fashionable materials from the leading manufacturers in our own and foreign countries.

For

BUSINESS SUITINGS,

a great variety of novel mixtures have been combined for this season, which will be found desirable for every day suits, of which we shall have in hand a full supply.

For

OVERCOATINGS,

all the popular materials, such as Chinchillas, Beavers, Furs, Elysians, Petershams, Moscow and Castor Beavers, &c., in every color.

And for

VESTINGS,

a great variety of fabrics are in style, of which we have a choice and good supply; and for the rapid manufacturing of all these garments we have prepared for our immense trade largely and thoroughly.

ULSTER OVERCOATS

for *gentlemen* and *ladies*, were first introduced for sale by our house, and the trade has so greatly increased that this season we have opened an *Ulster Department*, devoted expressly to the wholesale and retail trade in this one garment.

MANY SPECIALTIES

will be found in our stock, and we ask that purchasers, before buying, will make a personal examination of the goods we have placed in our

Ready Made and Custom Departments.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

At "Oak Hall," Boston,

32, 34, 36 and 38 North Street.

nov2-4t

HOLLIS'S CELEBRATED HORSE POWDERS

HAVE been found one of the best preparations for the relief and cure of the present prevailing disease among Horses. Prepared and sold only by THOMAS HOLLIS, Chemist, No. 33, Union St., Boston, where may be found Lotions, Anodynes, Disinfectants and other useful articles to prevent, relieve and cure this terrible malady. nov2-4t

The Mass. Poultry Association

ARE now preparing a Premium List for their 2nd Annual Exhibition, to be held at Boston Music Hall, January 14th to 17th, 1873. Those desiring to offer special premiums, will please notify the Corresponding Secretary, on or before November 15th, 1872, that it may be in time for the printed list. CHAS. E. TUTTLE, Cor. Sec'y. P. O. Box, 2725. nov2-2t

Wanted.

A PERMANENT SITUATION on a farm by a good, practical American farmer; middle aged, unmarried, steady and industrious, is fully competent to manage a large farm; is well used to the care and management of all kinds of farm stock, horses, &c. Can furnish good reference as to character and ability. Or would take charge of and drive a *good* ox-team.

All correspondents answered. Address FARMER, Ayer, Mass. nov 2-tf

Fish Guano For Sale.

A SUPERIOR article for sale very cheap for cash by the car load, warranted the best and cheapest manure ever offered in the market, and selling at one-third of its real value compared with other manures. GEO. M. WONSON, East Gloucester, Mass. nov2-tf

Wanted.

BY a married man, a situation on a gentleman's farm or place. Address F. T. J. PLOUGHMAN, Waltham, Mass. nov2-1t*

MARK PITMAN,

NO. BEVERLY, MASS.,

BREEDER and dealer in Fancy FOWLS and EGGS. References—Hon. Geo. B. Loring, Hon. William B. Sutton, Francis Dane. nov2-52t

$300 $300 $300 $300

Agents Wanted.

A few Men and Women in every County to sell our Christmas books. We have five, containing more than 500 illustrations, costing twenty-four thousand dollars. Any agent with energy and perseverance can make $300 between this time and Christmas. Send for our private Circular. W. J. HOLLAND & CO., Springfield, Mass.

$300 $300 $300 $300

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the will of DAVID BATCHELDER, late of North Reading, in the County of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to DENNIS BATCHELDER, Exec'r. Sept. 3, 1872. nov2-3t*

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PAIN-KILLER, manufactured by PERRY DAVIS & SON, has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in medical preparations. *The universality of the demand* for the Pain-Killer is a novel, interesting, and surprising feature in the history of this Medicine. The Pain-Killer is now regularly sold in large and *steadily increasing* quantities, not only to general agents in every State and Territory of the Union, and every Province in British America, but to Buenos Ayres, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chili, and other South American States, to the Sandwich Islands, to Cuba and other West India Islands; to England and Continental Europe; to Mozambique, Madagascar, Zanzibar and other African lands; to Australia and Calcutta, Rangoon, and other places in India. It has also been sent to China, and we doubt if there is any foreign port or any inland city in Africa or Asia, which is frequented by American and European missionaries, travelers or traders, into which the Pain-Killer has not been introduced.

The extent of its usefulness is another great feature of this remarkable medicine. It is not only the best thing ever known, as everybody will confess, for bruises, cuts, burns, etc., but for dysentery or cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of British India and the West India Islands and other hot climates, it has become the *standard medicine* for all such complaints, as well as dyspepsia, liver complaints, and other kindred disorders. For coughs and colds, canker, asthma and rheumatic difficulties it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing trials and testimony, to be an invaluable medicine. The proprietors are in possession of letters from persons of the highest character and responsibility, testifying in unequivocal terms to the cures effected and the satisfactory results produced in an endless variety of cases by the use of this great medicine. That the Pain Killer is deserving of all its proprietors claim for it is amply proved by the unparalleled popularity it has attained. It is a *sure* and *effective* remedy. It is sold in almost every country in the world, and is becoming more and more popular every year. Its healing properties have been fully tested all over the world, and it need only to be known to be prized.

Sold by all Druggists. nov2-4t

New Advertisements

To Printers.

A YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands all departments of the printing business, wishes a situation as superintendent of a country newspaper and job printing office. He has had years of experience as a "local," is sober, steady and not afraid of work. Address GUTTEMBERG, (Roxbury) Boston. nov2-1t*

ONE PAIR

Cable Screw Wire BOOTS AND SHOES

Are worth two pair of ordinary pegged or machine sewed. nov2-13t

ONE PAIR

SILVER TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES

Are worth two pair without. nov2-13t

"AUTUMN LEAVES," A superb NEW, *genuine* PRANG CHROMO, the most elegant chromo of a Bouquet of Autumn Leaves ever made. Price $1.50. It is given FREE with the popular family paper the "STAR SPANGLED BANNER" a whole year for only $1.00. The BANNER exposes swindlers, is overflowing with splendid stories, tales, poems, fine illustrations. Every family, EVERYBODY needs it. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. Now is the time. Specimens 6 cents. Address Star Spangled Banner, Hinsdale, N. H. nov2-1t

CATARRH CATARRH

CATARRH

IN ITS WORST FORMS

Permanently Cured,

Or No Pay Asked or Expected.

The remedy furnished, to be paid for after the cure is effected, when requested to do so.

DR. J. HEALY,

PROPRIETOR OF

Healy's Medical & Electrical Institute,

No. 5 Montgomery Place,

BOSTON,

(Opposite Tremont House, within 100 feet of all the City Horse Cars,)

Would respectfully announce to the public that he has a remedy that will

PERMANENTLY CURE

THE WORST CASE OF

CATARRH

NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING.

Reader, have you Catarrh? If so, be cured while you may, and avoid Consumption. For full particulars, send for my

NEW FOUR PAGED CIRCULAR,

just from the press, containing my new terms to patients, *and the testimonials of more than forty persons near home who have been cured.* Sent free on the receipt of stamp. Remember my terms,

No Pay Required without the Cure is Effected.

My Circular will explain all.

DR. HEALY successfully treats at his Institute ALL CURABLE DISEASES, either Male or Female.

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A small place in the suburbs of Boston will be taken in part payment.

Apply at 51 Water Street, Boston. ALBERT GATES, Jr. oct26-2t*

Administrator's Sale.

By license of Court, will be sold at Public Auction, on **Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1872, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,** all the Real Estate of NELSON GILMORE, late of Southboro', deceased, to wit: A Farm containing 138 acres of land, there being about 40 acres of mowing and tillage, with an amount of orcharding sufficient to produce from 200 to 300 barrels of market apples per year; the remainder is pasture and woodland, a large amount of thrifty growing wood with a good market ever at hand. A Dwelling House 40 by 30 feet with an L; a Barn 100 by 32 feet with a cellar under the whole of it. A Cider Mill with horse power, two presses and all the necessary fixtures in good order, with a granary over the same.

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Also, one undivided half of 17 acres of excellent pasture land situated on Saddle Hill, so called, in the northerly part of Hopkinton.

Terms easy. JONAS FAY, Adm'r.

Southborough, Oct. 24, 1872. oc26-7t*

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N. B.—A number of FARMS FOR SALE in Concord and adjoining towns. oct26-tf

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Wilmington, 7, 10 A. M., 2.30, 5, 6.10 P. M.
Woburn Centre, 6¾, 7, 10, 11.30 A. M., 12.15, 3, 4, 5.15, 6.10, 6.30, 7.30, *9.30 P. M.
Stoneham, 8 A. M., 12.15, 3, 4, 5.15, 6.30 P. M. Also on Wednesdays 11.15, and Saturdays at 10.30 P. M.
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Nashua, 7, 9, 11.45 A. M., 5, 5.45, 9 (Ex). P. M.
Lowell, 7, 7.05, (7½ Ex.) 9½ A. M., 12.15 Ex.) 2.15, 5¾ 6.15, †9.20 (Ex.) P. M.
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Winchester, 6.05, 7.05, 7.40, 7.53, 9.05, 10½ A. M., 1 20, 3, 4.05, 5.05, 5.35, 6.30, 8.20§ P. M.
West Medford, 6.15, 7.15, 7.45, 8, 9.15, 10.35 A. M., 1.30, 3.07, 4.15, 5.15, 6.40, 7, 8.25§ P. M.
College Hill, 6.19, 7.19, 9.19, 10.40 A. M., 1.33, 3.10, 4.19, 5.19, 6.45, 8.28§ P. M.
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The Poet's Corner.

TWO.

BY JULIA C. R. DORR.

We two will stand in the shadow here
To see the bride as she passes by,
Ring soft and low, ring loud and clear,
Ye chiming bells that swing on high!
Look! look! she comes! The air grows sweet
With the fragrant breath of the orange blooms
And the flowers she treads beneath her feet
Die in a flood of rare perfumes!

She comes! she comes! The happy bells
With their joyous clamor fill the air,
While the great organ dies and swells,
Soaring to trembling heights of prayer!
Oh! rare are her robes of silken sheen,
And the pearls that gleam on her bosom's snow;
But rarer the grace of her royal mien;
Her hair's fine gold, and her cheek's young glow.

Dainty and fair as a folded rose,
Fresh as a violet dewy sweet,
Chaste as a lily, she hardly knows
That there are rough paths for other feet;
For Love hath shielded her, Honor kept
Watch beside her by night and day;
And Evil out from her sight hath crept,
Trailing its slow length far away.

Now in her perfect womanhood,
In all the wealth of her matchless charms,
Lovely and beautiful, pure and good,
She yields herself to her lover's arms,
Hark! how the jubilant voices ring!
Lo! as we stand in the shadow here,
While far above us the gay bells swing,
I catch the gleam of the happy tear!

The pageant is over. Come with me
To the other side of the town, I pray,
Ere the sun goes down in the deepening sea
And night falls around us chill and gray,
In the dim church porch an hour ago,
We waited the bride's fair face to see,
Now life has a sadder sight to show,
A darker picture for you and me.

No need to seek for the shadow here,
There are shadows lurking everywhere;
These streets in the brightest days are drear,
And black as the blackness of despair.
But this is the house. Take heed, my friend,
The stairs are rotten, the way is dim;
And up the flights, as we still ascend,
Crept stealthy phantoms dark and grim.

Enter this chamber. Day by day,
Alone in this chill and ghostly room,
A child—a woman—which is it, pray?—
Despairingly waits for the hour of doom!
Ah! as she rings her hands so pale,
No gleam of a wedding ring you see;
There is nothing to tell. You know the tale—
God help her now in her misery!

I dare not judge her. I only know
That love was to her a sin and a snare,
While to the bride of an hour ago
It brought all blessings its hands could bear!
I only know that to one it came
Laden with honor, and joy and peace;
Its gifts to the other were woe and shame,
And a burning pain that shall never cease!

I only know that the soul of one
Has been a pearl in a golden case;
That of the other a pebble thrown
Idly down in a wayside place,
Where all day long strange footsteps trod,
And the bold bright sun drank up the dew!
Yet both were women. O righteous God,
Thou only canst judge between the two!

Ladies' Department.

THE MONCRIFFES.

I had been reading the highly edifying *Court Journal*, which assured me that London was filling again; that my Lady So-and-So was once more in Belgravia, and that the Misses Talkington had been seen in Rotten Row—facts which concerned me not in the least, as I generally aired myself modestly in the park, and had not as yet the honor of distinguishing the Misses T. from the thousand of healthy English girls which one may meet any fair day, taking the road in fine style.

It mattered little to me who was, or was not in town; I heartily wished myself out of it. Since that deuced night, when I made a dash after a cab in the Mall, and gave my ankle a baddish twist, I had growled at the whole world, Fred, and more than all myself, whom I called a thousand impolite names, for taking so much part in an adventure which had but promised, if successful, only to reveal to me the face of the lady in the cab, whom I foolishly likened to that of a dear little girl I met in Ireland and lost in a most mysterious way.

Fred said the bad ankle was just as it should have been—"Dashing over crossings after females in handsome cabs! The absurdity of it!"

"But Fred"—I had urged mildly—"you would have committed just such enormities at my age, you can't deny it."

Fred, being the chief of good fellows, smiled amiably—though being a little womanish about the matter of age, demurred at that clause.

"I was just your age, I believe, last year, Flexmore; pray don't begin to venerate a man only by a year your senior."

Fred was not only a very big hearted, noble fellow, but a very handsome one; this last, he knew perfectly well, and felt not a little proud of the fact.

Nature had done nothing for me in this way, and Fred took to me very warmly, perhaps because of my being so nearly in everything his opposite. He had declared me a wit to his counting house companions, but only, I am convinced, out of good nature, inasmuch as he wished to endow me with some fine or showy quality before his friends. Becoming disgusted with the "Court Journal," which could tell me very little news, I tossed it over in a buffet, whose doors being open, disclosed black nothingness, just as I heard Fred's substantial tread on the stairs, as he came whistling the fag end of an air in "La Perichole." He never failed to come home in this cheery way, so one never could just know when anything had gone wrong with Fred. He was so steadily the same honest, good tempered comrade, rain or shine.

But a something in his face on this dull afternoon I particularly mention, made me suppress a hideous yawn, and sit up straight.

Fred had little respect or liking for prefaces—or proper beginning; he never led up, by a long or tiresome route, to anything—subject however important. He made no exception.

"I think you have heard me speak of the Moncriffes, Flexmore? The Suffolk Moncriffes, have you not?"

Here I smiled with great expression.

"I remember this family of Moncriffes singularly well, Ingoldsby, since you talked of nothing and no people else, during our shooting in August; I began some time ago to believe that there were daughters to this noble house. You can't have been so enamored of Leonel Moncriffe of the 41st H. M. S. And Huntington says that there is a Miss Moncriffe."

"Who the deuce is Huntington?" Fred broke out impatiently; "never heard of him."

"I believe there is a Miss Moncriffe, though I imagine not very nearly related to the Major. I don't just know how it is. I met her with Mrs. Taggart at Lady Castlewood's morning fete last year; some sort of a cousin, I suspect."

Fred declared this with a great show of indifference, and fetched out a letter from some private receptacle about him, to which he addressed himself, while I counted ten distinct twinges in my ailing ankle.

"We are invited down to Peyton Lodge, for a few days in December, Flexmore. We are to meet a few people about the 24th or 25th, but otherwise are to be treated informally. I take this sort of thing as very good indeed—it comes to two poor 'ne'er do weels,' like so much spring water in a desert."

"Please to explain, Mr. Ingoldsby," I said with some asperity. "To whom are we indebted for this honor, and where may this hospitable manor be; who lords it right royally, and last, but most important to your obedient servant, what concern have I with your invitation to a country house for the holidays—am I not to be consulted?"

"With all due deference. But I have arranged the matter quite to my liking some hours ago—in fact, have dropped a line thanking the Moncriffes for both, and saying they might expect us by the 19th. Both the Major and Lionel understand how it is with me. I could not think of indulging myself in any luxury apart from you, and you are cordially asked to make one of the party."

"These are womanish ideas, Fred. I should say just the same were I in this place, but really, I should feel ill at ease, and should prefer home decidedly, if I were allowed a choice."

"Which you are not," Ingoldsby made answer, glancing ruefully enough at the empty buffet, on whose grotesquely carved face the fire light flickered strangely as I made mention and dwelt on the word home.

"Tush; pray don't make a disturbance, Flexmore; and consider the matter settled for your good. Think how I need this change, and if you remain obstinate I immediately write and undo my letter of acceptance."

And it was quite settled that in the event of any improvement in my ankle, that we were to join Ingoldsby's friends about the middle of the month.

Over our modest dinner and porter on the day of the invitation, Fred gave me a very graphic account of Major Moncriffe's country house in Suffolk; its royal dimensions and capabilities in the way of a good old style country house; and that it had been much altered and added to of the last few years, and called in honor of Lionel's mother, who had been Miss Peyton of Knaresborough, Farnham. "So that Lionel, you see, must necessarily feel in his veins some of the bluest blood in England."

"True," I said, making an end of the porter and commiserating Lionel.

PART II.

Lionel himself, a spare made young man, with a very un-English face, had driven us from the station in his own dog-cart, through a driving snow-storm, and my first view of Peyton Lodge was a not very clear one, seen through a white mist, whose composite parts were so many steel needles, penetrating eyes, ears, and driving down even between the muffler and the man.

I began to feel a little awed at the prospect of many days like this, in a house with a very irascible old gentleman, an inveterate and wretched whist player (so experience taught me subsequently) a young man pompously full of his regiment, and a very mythical lady, to do the honors.

Some hours later, I waited by the east drawing-room window in expectancy of her coming, with a wild thrilling at my heart, and a vague desire that this sort of thing might be prolonged through eternity—endless cycles of Suffolk—icy storming without; great wholesome, snapping fires within; a rosy glow enveloping the ponderous furniture, luxurious carpets, ancestral portraits in gorgeous frames, and she in her royal warmth of graceful womanly life.

The gentlemen were below, I refrained from wine, and leaving Ingoldsby, on whose handsome face I detected a faint show of suspicion, to listen to Lionel's slap-and-dash jungle stories, I sought a more congenial sphere.

I had not long to wait; I could detect her presence, as ever, by that subtle and faint odor of crushed violets which she always bore upon her, in the lace at her fair throat in the braids of her nut-brown hair, floating up from her—an invisible incense—the ghost of flowers.

"The prospect from this point is, I fear, far from enlivening, Mr. Flexmore, Lionel will, no doubt, show you from his wing a much nicer view, embracing the cottages of the tenantry and distant Kenelmsford, which is cheerful even on such a day as this."

My heart gave a bound which threatened instant suffocation to me. What was—distant or near—Kenelmsford to me, and she by, whom I had never thought to look on again? Her low, musical voice fell calm and unshaken on my ear, and I felt for a second that a good sized lump of ice had somehow fallen sheer down from an over-laden fir outside the window into the folds of my neckcloth.

Had she so soon forgotten our delicious (at least to me) acquaintance of the past, those flying weeks at Kilmock, when to breathe the air she breathed was an intoxicating delight. I reflected on this new evidence of woman's perfidy with some bitterness.

"You at least feel some surprise, Mr. Flexmore, at meeting me in Suffolk, as a connection of the Moncriffes. It is merely a 'chancery name,'" she continued with some pretty blushes of confusion. "It has fallen to me, together with some very cumbersome relics and family jewels, from the only Miss Moncriffe there has been for many years—Major Moncriffe's sister, who is now deceased."

"May I trust," I said, with a tremendous lump in my throat, "that my past happy acquaintance with you, as Miss Emily Ludlow, is not to be laid aside with other things of that period. We surely do not meet as strangers, Miss Moncriffe."

"I trust not indeed, Mr. Flexmore; I dislike the endeavor of impressing new people favorably far too much to relinquish old friends."

This she said charmingly, and extended one fair hand, which I remember to have adored before.

"I am pleased to find you an intimate friend of Mr. Ingoldsby—whom both Major Moncriffe and Lionel admire extremely."

I had it in my mind at that time to "confound Ingoldsby," and the elegant Lionel, just as they entered the room, putting for the season, an end to any private conversation with Emily, whose bright eyes, and very delicate consciousness thrilled me with rapture. I made an incomprehensible mess of the whist rubbers which came in regularly with the coffee.

Ingoldsby scowled—the testy Major grew red in the face, "pished" and "tut-tut-ed" angrily at my ill success while Emily, the dear girl, very warmly abetted me. "You seem to have progressed rapidly into the good graces of Miss Moncriffe, Flexmore," Ingoldsby remarked with some pique, as we were separating for the night.

"O, not at all," I answered grandiloquently. "You forget the fact of our meeting and subsequent acquaintance of some weeks in Ireland last year; she has changed in some respects since then, but is, upon the whole, the same warm-hearted, lovely girl, she ever was. Do you not think her really beautiful, Ingoldsby?" "I have always admired Miss Moncriffe—at least since I knew her, but cannot say that I think her face classic; she is an average pretty girl."

This was delivered with marked coldness, as Ingoldsby received his bed-room candle. But one keen, searching glance into his face, knowing it as I did, it's every shade and trick of expression, assured me that my half-formed suspicions were not unfounded or without truth. Ingoldsby was enamored; how deeply I had no means of knowing, but my reception had been so flattering, her meeting with me so cordial, that the thought of Ingoldsby as a possible rival gave me not the least concern. I determined, with a very fair show of success, to beat him if I could.

Lionel Moncriffe, beside being a hardly disciplined soldier, polished gentleman and man of the world, after an old sort of style, was withal a passionate hunter and sportsman, and for all his spare build and mild gray eye, could withstand cold and hardship of all kinds like a Norseman.

He took very warmly to Fred, who humored him in his long tramps across the country, and accompanied him almost daily, the pair banging away zealously at hares, snipe or whatever game was possible. The major, in an old red coat and top boots, watching their return from an upper lookout and very industriously encoring and crying, "Yoicks and tally ho!" when they appeared over the snowy hills, Kenelmsford way.

Those were days of unadulterated bliss; Emily not averse to my society, in her morning rooms, did fanciful things out of wools and silks, whose snarls were surrendered to me, and occasionally allowed the desultory talk to drift back to green old Kilmock, whose every glossy leaf and blade was associated in my mind with her.

I was several times on the very brink of a delicate disclosure, when household interruptions would occur, or, worse still, in the shape of the major, who would burst in excitedly, his eyes twinkling with fine humor.

"Two more for Lionel, Emmie, two more, what an excellent shot that fellow is." Then would follow something like this: "Do you know Mr. Flexmore, that Lionel can shoot the eye out of a duckling at forty paces—it's true, aren't it Emmie, quite true." And so on, until I began in desperation to look about for some means to rid myself of my tormentor.

I should, perhaps, have made the statement some time ago, that my business in London was to watch the progress of a case in chancery, which, beginning in my grandfather's day, did not appear in the least likely to end in mine. However, as it was a matter of some ten thousand pounds to me, I did not assume an indifference, which I should have been far from feeling.

Three days before the 24th, when the remainder of the guests were expected down, I received a positive and urgent request to come back to town from Guild & Willows, Furbishes' court, near the Fields, startling disclosures being promised.

I really cared very little about meeting new people; my solitary interviews with Emily I felt were to be at an end, as a houseful of company would demand her attention. Besides these considerations, there were the ten thousand pounds—with which my dear girl and I might set up handsomely in the very teeth of opposition, should such absurdities exist.

It occasioned no little surprise as I entered the room equipped for a journey back to town. All assembled were full of remonstrances. "But, my dear Mr. Flexmore," the major said, starting up violently, "Are you not aware—"

Here a violent blush, and a warning finger from Emily—which I interpreted to my own satisfaction. It was wholly impossible to get a word with her alone, before I left, and I whispered the intelligence "that I should return soon, and then"—Here Lionel cut in with offers of his dog-cart to the station, which I accepted, with his company down.

I could have strangled that impudent Ingoldsby, for the smile of triumph he accorded me, as I bade the Moncriffes adieu. I vowed to have it out with Master Fred at a future time.

I cursed Guild & Willows most heartily; a self sufficient fool had merely turned up to dispute my identity, and it imposed a tedious round of appointments and judicial arguments among my legal associates for days. The twenty-fifth had passed, almost without my knowledge.

On the 30th came a letter from Fred:

"*Dear Old Boy*—Your friend, Miss Moncriffe, or rather Miss Emily Ludlow, was married to that conceited puppy, Lionel, on the night of the twenty-fifth, after an engagement existing over three years. Sorry for you, Flex, as misery loves company, and I no longer have occasion to fear you; I may as well acknowledge that——. I leave you to guess the rest. Look for me in a day or so. Yours, as ever,

F. INGOLDSBY."

As I sat thinking over this cruel letter, in a lost, gasping way, I set my teeth against all women, and blest my stars that I had not eternally lost the best of fellows, Fred, through the Suffolk Moncriffes.—*St. Louis Republican.*

CHARACTER.

The glory of man, or his worst shame, arises from the nature of character which marks his identity. In some persons good and evil are so antithetically mixed that we can scarce determine whether we ought to consider them virtuous and honorable, or degraded and miserable. It is the deplorable misfortune of these that, having no fixed principles of action, they veer about, unstable as the treacherous sea. Like the many-hued chameleon, they change in thought and act till, "unreliable" comes to be their proper designation, and the most indulgent of their friends are forced to admit the fact, that fatal weakness—the weakness of change—bars them forever from greatness, makes them traitorous to love and friendship, and spoils them of an attribute which distinguishes mankind from the brute creation.

Character exalts the saint; character stamps the demon. It is character which we love when external attraction fades in both man and woman—the hidden jewel of the soul, it commands affection and respect down to the day when age, having "clawed man in his clutches"—as Shakespeare has it—lies down in battered desolation, like some grand old crumbling edifice, bearing on its classic front the magnificent architecture which protects it from vulgarity even in ruin.

The man of character is also the man of iron nerve; he may be neither a great statesman nor politician; he may be humble in his associations and his aspirations; his heart is right, his integrity unshaken. He looks on truth with clear vision, acting in accordance with its supernal dictates; he does not fear the face of his fellow men, for his soul is white with integrity, and he looks humbly and trustingly up to the Eternal Source of Truth, as his fellow beings, in a lowlier sense, look up to him, because he is trustworthy, and, in short, has character—good and stable character—that corner stone in individual greatness, that Doric and splendid column in the majestic structure of a true and dignified man, who is at once an "heir of glory, a frail child of dust." To earth only belongs his corruptible body; to another and more enlarged sphere, his soul, stamped with divinity. Here Hope's immortal bard on this subject:

"Cold in the dust this perished form may lie,
But that which warmed it once shall never die!
That spark, unburied in its mortal frame,
With living light, eternal and the same,
Shall beam on joy's interminable years,
Unveiled by darkness—unassuaged by tears!"

It is here that character is being formed for eternity. The nursery of Heaven, earth, teems with her millions of deathless souls.

It is a fearful reality that the barren fig-tree and death-distilling upas here and there meet our sight, but these, though fit only to be burned up and destroyed, cannot mar the growth or retard the fructification of useful and gracious plants, destined to bloom hereafter in celestial glory, fast by the throne of God.

Again, we say, as surely as a tree is known by its fruits, so certainly do we know men by their acts. Character, whether good or ill, must, in the long run, become evident; like murder, it will out; art cannot conceal it; dissimulation, with its snaky circumlocutions, cannot hide it. Again we say, even in this life, character will not always be concealed, and character makes the real man, whether concealed or not.—*New Orleans Times.*

THE MIKADO OF JAPAN.

For a Japanese the Mikado is very tall—I should say about five feet nine inches. He is also slender, and when walking maintains an extreme erectness, which apparently adds to his height. When seated he seems more at ease, although, either from inclination or from rules of etiquette, he allows himself few of the reliefs of position and attitude in which his followers freely indulge. The expression of his countenance is remarkably grave. His features have hardly any of the characteristics which are commonly recognizes as Mongolian, a fact which may or may not assist in elucidating the vexed question of the origin of the Japanese people, since the Mikado represents, by as direct and pure a descent as any living person can, the first rulers of the present dominant race. His complexion is little lighter than that of the average masculine native, but by no mean. so clear as that of the majority of women His forehead is high, not broad, and slightly retreating. There is little of the ordinary Asiatic narrowness and languor about his eyes; they are round, though not large, bright, and incessantly active. His nose is prominent, and possibly a little broader than the Caucasian type, but not so much as to be remarkable. His mouth and lips are rather large and full, speaking still according to a European and not an oriental standard. The chin is long, and recedes in a manner which might warrant a suspicion of lack of firmness, if the theories of physiognomists have any weight. A single glance shows that he has abandoned the ancient custom of shaving the eyebrows and blackening the teeth, although, until recently, I believe, he followed in these respects the traditions of his predecessors. Finally, his hands are small and as delicately shaped as any fine lady's in Christendom. His feet were protected by thick slippers of obviously occidental origin; otherwise his dress was all his own. His head was covered with the small, close-fitting cap, not unlike a Venetian corno, of small dimensions, in which he always appears in public, but, for the sake of convenience, without the distinct live-long feather which is usually depicted in his effigies. His upper robe was of shining and heavy white silk, closely forded at the throat, with long, though not cumbersome sleeves, and loosely gathered at the waist. Whatever may be said of his physical attributes, he unquestionably displayed on this occasion (a visit to the imperial college at Yeddo) certain moral qualities which cannot be recalled without admiration. His endurance and patience are wholly without comparison. For nearly four hours he sat composedly surveying the proceedings (most of which must have been unqualifiedly dull for him) without giving a sign of restlessness, uttering a syllable, or even changing the gentle seriousness of his countenance. He did not even permit himself the relaxation of a smile, although one or two incidents occured which provoked the unrestrained mirth of all who came with him. At the same time he appeared in no degree indifferent to the ceremonies. He observed everything pretty keenly, and followed the printed programme with a watchful eye. The only sign of direct personal recognition which he vouchsafed was in response to a few complimentary sentences from the American director, Mr. Verbec, at the close of the proceedings, when he courteously inclined his head. All having been welcomed, he left the hall in the same stately manner he had entered, closely followed by his suite. Having privately reposed for half an hour, and eaten his simple noon meal, he returned to his carriage, glanced at a few of the not particularly attractive surroundings of the establishment, and was rapidly whirled away in the midst of his troop of variegated lancers. A minute later, the entire party disappeared through the massive castle gate, and the imperial college resumed the simple industry of its customary life.

LITTLE CHILDREN.

Thank God for little children!
When our hearts are cold and gray,
They come as sunshine to our hearts,
And charm our cares away.

I almost think the angels
Who tend life's garden fair,
Drop down the sweet wild blossoms
That bloom around us here
—*Children's Hour.*

☞ The smallest sized sewing silk manufactured measures 2,220 yards, or over 1 1-4 mile to the ounce. Even in the construction of this variety sometimes from 200 to 400 fibers of the material, as originally spun by the silkworm, are required. The little vermiform artists which produce this beautiful material do not spin threads of a uniform size. The smallest fiber of silk, as wrought by the worm into the exquisite structure of its cocoon, is so infinitely minute that every ounce of the manufactured thread is supposed to contain nearly 4,000 miles of this floss like strand, and the puny animal sometimes elaborates a fiber of such marvelous tenuity that less than four pounds of the thread, avoirdupois, would reach round the world.—*Troy Whig.*

☞ Hands have they, yet steal not—Clocks. Legs have they, yet walk not—Tables. Teeth have they, yet chew not—Combs. Lips have they, yet kiss not—Pitchers. Eyes have they, yet see not—Needles. Hearts have they, yet pity not—Cabbages. Ears have they, yet hear not—Old book leaves. Arms have they, yet toil not—Chairs.

ON BLACK SILK DRESSES.

THE FASHIONS.

That American ladies have that innate sense of the proprieties of costume which constitute perfection in the well dressed woman, is proved by the popularity, with most of them, of the black silk dress as an article of wear.

For, of all garments, this is, under circumstances of an ordinary character, the most desirable. A handsome black silk is even an appropriate dinner dress. It is always suitable for the street, and for carriage wear it is not out of place; nor is it so in making morning calls, or in receiving them. It looks well in church, and while shopping; at a matinee or concert it is frequently worn, nor does a plain black silk appear singular on a lady in her own room. In fact, taking in the entire round of occasion, there are but two places where it is decidedly improper—at a wedding and at a ball. As to these last, a word.

No matter how handsome the dress, there cannot be at a wedding anything more unsuitable than a black silk. I was greatly surprised to see two of these at a very fashionable wedding last winter; and during that season I saw a lady at a crowded, but very select ball, with a black silk dress. It was very handsomely made, it is true, but decidedly inappropriate.

We are apt to defer to the French in these matters of dress, and to the *Parisienne* dress is the business of life. This being the case, we can scarcely err in taking the *general idea* of a French woman as a guide to dress. In what may be called the *etiquette of dress*—its similarity, its *sense and meaning*—the French woman is always correct. She will seldom be at fault, even if of the lower class, so thorough is the management of the subject by those about her—so instinctive is the sense of dress born with her—that is to say, the good sense of dress.

A French woman never yet attended a wedding in black, whether silk or velvet. At some balls she may venture on black velvet, but then only when she wishes to appear *smaller* than nature has formed her, and sacrifices the strictly suitable to the becoming.

Here, indeed, is one great reason for the popularity of black silk; it necessitates the wearer appearing more slim than in any other style of dress—unless, indeed, it is so overladen with trimming that a very fairy would seem large when wearing it. And this mania for trimming is, I am sorry to say, becoming more prevalent, though a profusion of trimming, unless of very elegant description, is the climax of vulgarity. Even then excess is just as much excess.

For home wear, black silk is invaluable, and a lady requires to possess at least *three* black silks. One is for street wear; one for dinner dress, calls and receptions—for these the different styles of trimming decides the adaptability; and one for the house.

In purchasing black silk the first thing to be considered is the quality; the second, color—for there are blacks *and* blacks. Jet black will wear much better than any other, though the blue blacks are still very fashionable. There is an undesirable shade which wears to a greyish or yellowing black. It may be detected by a certain shining appearance, as it always reflects a yellowness of shade—a tinge that the keen eye can easily discover.

Another recommendation for black silk is—its durability. A first class article, even if much worn, will look well for two seasons, unless assumed on very dusty days; on which even the handsomest will lose something of its lustre. Rain is not injurious to a good black silk, though, of course, it will require to be carefully shaken and suspended after becoming damp.

The fashion of trimming black silk with silk or satin of a contrasting color is now obsolete. It was never a pretty fashion, and therefore did not find favor with us. Black lace or *white* lace—which, if handsome in itself, is very elegant on black—are both good styles of trimming for dinner or reception dresses. Fringe, gimp, velvet and satin—the last, it is said, will, to a certain extent, be revived—are all suitable to trim black silk, but the handsomest is black lace.

Another advantage of the black silk is the fact that any style of ornament, even diamonds, if few in number, may be worn with it. The new tortoise shell lockets and bracelets look particularly well with black, which shows the exquisite shadings of the shell. Gold ornaments, pearl ornaments and steel or jet are handsome with a black silk; and, as I have said, *three* dresses of this material are none too many.

Worth, it is said, is master of the art of making a black silk without contrasting color, and trimmed simply *with the same material*. I have not seen one of these, but hope soon to do so, and will then describe.

FROM THE GERMAN OF HEINE.

BY JOHN R. THOMPSON.

Where shall yet the wanderer jaded
In the grave at last recline?
In the South, by palm trees shaded
Under lindens by the Rhine?

Shall I in some desert sterile
Be entombed by foreign hands:
Shall I sleep, beyond life's peril,
By some sea coast in the sands?

Well, God's heaven will shine as brightly
There as here, around my bed,
And the stars for death lamps nightly
Shall be hung above my head.
—*November Galaxy.*

GIRLS OF THE PERIOD.

A French lady writes thus of the girls of the period:

I was at a reunion the other evening where I saw a young American girl, not more than sixteen years old, who had just arrived in Paris. She had come all the way from San Francisco, accompanied only by a brother two years younger than herself, and seemed quite incapable of understanding the astonishment of the ladies who questioned her regarding her journey.

"What! you travelled six thousand miles alone with your little brother?"

"Yes, madam."

"And you were not afraid?"

"Afraid! of what?"

And there was that in her manner that showed that she was already quite capable of taking care of herself.

Where is the Parisienne who would venture to go from Paris to St. Cloud alone?

English women have the same temperament and the same education as the American. It is not rare to see English girls who have been alone to the Indies and back. I once met in England a young girl, who, when I asked her what she went to the Indies for, replied with the greatest naivete;

"I went to find a husband, and did not succeed."

These young girls are much better armed against danger from libertines than are ours. While still quite young, they are taught to protect themselves. British manners allow young girls to have recourse to a thousand little insinuating ways to win a husband; but they know full well that to attain their ends they must make themselves respected, which they find it easy to do by confining their innocent rogueries within the limits prescribed by true feminine modesty.

But, once married, good-by to stolen glances, to gentle but expressive pressures of the hand, and all the rest. All their arrows are immediately quivered, never again to be withdrawn; the flirt of yesterday is to-day a staid matron. Her period of romance is passed. She immures herself within her own interior as in a fortress, just at the time when French women begin to throw off restraint, and to feel that they are their own mistresses. In England coquetry ceases at the time when it begins in France, which accounts for its being double the age on one side of the channel that it is on the other.

IDLE DOGS.

The French Society for the Protection of Animals is divided on the question whether dogs should be made to work or not. The editor of a journal published by this society considers idleness as injurious to dogs as to men, and, as a contrast with what he considers the wretched existence of unemployed dogs, quotes the instance of four honest workmen he has seen at the marble quarries of Barneres de Bigarre earning their livelihood by turning an immense wooden wheel, which is the motive power of some machinery used for sawing marble. The eldest of these good dogs and true is Cæsar le Gris, a brown bull-dog, who carries off his twelve years, seven of which have been spent in his present employment, remarkably well. His master taught him his business by himself turning the wheel on all fours. Negret is almost as old as his comrade, and possesses the same estimable qualities. He belongs to the respectable corporation of shepherd dogs. Cæsar le Noir is in the prime of life, and something of a *viveur*, but a good workman. Faraud, a shepherd's dog of unexceptional happy disposition, is extremely intelligent, but has one fault—he "attidudinizes." When spectators are present he is apt to turn the wheel with breathless haste, only to let it rest when left to himself. Each of the comrades work four hours a day on two meals of dog biscuits.—*London Echo.*

☞ A Philosopher says: "I never yet heard a man or woman much abused that I was not inclined to think the better of them, and transfer any suspicion or dislike to the person who appeared to take a delight in pointing out the defects of a fellow-creature."

HOTEL LIFE.

ITS SELFISHNESS, ITS HOLLOWNESS, AND ITS DANGERS.

[*From the Saturday Review.*]

If any one wants to see human nature stripped of certain conventional disguises and reduced to some of its primary elements, let them try a boarding house or "family hotel" for awhile. If not always a profitable, it is generally an amusing exhibition of character, and materials are never wanting to the student of human life. The predominating quality of most people will be found to be selfishness. There is a kind of fighting for self that goes on, which is very funny, because concentrated on such mean objects.

Who shall have the most comfortable chair, the best place at the window, or the cosiest by the fire—such are the favorite prizes to be gained by superior craft or boldness, and the ladies chiefly interested have recourse to a series of manœuvres to circumvent their rivals or steal a march on them unprepared, more ingenious at times than well-bred. Then there is the lady who appropriates the only footstool, and the lady who disputes the appropriation, and sometimes "comes to words" on the same; the couple that monopolise the bagatelle board, and the couple waiting savagely for their turn, which comes only when the gong sounds for dinner, or the sky clears up for their walk.

The quartette that settle themselves to whist every evening as to a regular part of the business of life, without caring to inquire whether others would like to cut in or not, are more justified in their exclusiveness; else it may happen that a club man who can make his bad cards beat his opponent's good ones is mated with a partner who inquires anxiously "Is that the queen to beat?" then, with the king in his hand, quietly drops the deuce, and gives the adversary the game. All these, however, are regarded with equally hostile feelings by the rest of the community; and sharp sermons are administered on the sin of selfishness by the bolder sort, with the application too evident to be misunderstood.

At meal times the same kind of odd fighting for self goes on. The table is set for a dinner party, but it is the hands of Esau and the voice of Jacob. Instead of the silent waiting for one's turn with the quiet acceptance of fate in the shape of a butler and his underlings, that belongs to a private dinner table, here, at the *table d'hote*, there is an incessant call for this or that out of time; an angry demand to be served sooner or better than one's neighbors, a greedy "taking care of number one" at the head of the table that excites as greedy apprehension in number two at the foot; a running fire of criticism that does not help the illusion of the private dinner party; and with people who live much about in hotels, a continual comparison with this and that here and there, always to the disadvantage of the one under present consideration.

Among the inmates are sure to be some who are fastidious and peevish about their food; women who come down late and complain that things are not as fresh as when first up; men who always want fried fish when the management has provided boiled, and boiled when *menu* says fried, dyspeptic bodies who cannot eat bread unless it is two days old, and bodies defiant of dyspepsia who will not eat it unless hot from the oven; plain feeders who turn up their noses at the made dishes, and dainty livers who call simple roast and boiled coarse. And for all these societies the management has to cater impartially, and probably miss the reward of thanks in the end.

The feelings of the people are expressed with the same kind of individualism as are their tastes. There are the married people who make love to each other in public; the married people who make anything but love; the women who sit and adore their husbands like worshippers before a shrine, and who like the world to be conscious of their devotion; the men who call their wives pet names for the benefit of the whole table, and even indulge in playful little familiarities which make the girls toss their heads and the young men laugh; and the happy pair who quarrel without restraint, and say snappish and disagreeable things to each other in an inaudible voice, to the embarrassment of all who know them.

There is the rakish Lothario, who neglects his own better half and devotes himself to some other man's, with a lofty disregard of appearances; and there is the coquettish little wife who treats her husband very much like a dog, and very little like her lord, and who carries on her flirtations in the most audacious manner under his eyes, and apparently with his sanction. And, having his sanction, she defies the world about her to take umbrage at her proceedings. As for flirtations indeed, there are always going on in hotel life. Sometimes it is flirtation between a single man and a single woman, against which no one has a word to say on the score of propriety, though some think it will never come to anything and some think it will, and all scan curiously the signs of progress or the process of cooling off.

Sometimes it is a more questionable matter; the indiscreet behavior of a young wife, unprotected by her husband, who takes up furiously with some stranger met at the *table d'hote* by chance, and of whose character and antecedents she is utterly ignorant. This is the kind of thing that sets the whole hotel by the ears. Prim women ask severely, "How long has Mrs. So-and-so known Major Fourstars?" and their faces, when told, are a sufficient commentary on the text. Others, in seeming innocence, call them by the same name; and express intense surprise when informed they are not man and wife, but only acquaintances of a few weeks' standing.—Others again say it is shameful to see them, and wonder why some one does not write home to the poor husband, and speak of doing that kind office themselves; and others watch them with a cynical, half amused attention, interpreting their actions by the broadest glossary, and carefully guarding their own wives or daughters from any association with either of the offenders.

THE HAPPIEST LIFE.

Do you ask me which of all I believe to be the happiest life! Then I say, from my heart, a consecrated one. Be it "in the world" (so-called) or out of it, in the highway or by-way, as God wills, still a life consecrated to a service better, higher, sweeter than that of self-enjoyment or self-success. We all want to be happy. We all seek personal joy as an instinct. Surely, God meant it to be thus when he made us. Yet no less He has set the deepest sources of joy outside of self-indulgence—in love, obedience, devotion and duty. It may be a hard word, the last; it has a chilly sound. Yet no less it claims and possesses more and more as the days go on. Impulse, desire, idolatry, aggressive selfhood—one by one we lay them down. We drop our weights as we go upward. Lo! the cross that we called Duty changes to a crown.—*Exchange.*

MAXIMS.

Frugality is founded on the principle that all riches have limits.—*Burke.*

The wise and prudent conquer difficulties by daring to attempt them.—*Rowe.*

Classical quotation is the parole of literary men all over the world.—*Dr. Johnson.*

The love of glory can only create a hero; the contempt of it creates a wise man.—*Talleyrand.*

HOW TO SERVE "SHYSTERS."

Lord Norbury had frequently observed a low prisoner's attorney touting in the dock for a business among the prisoners, and was determined to punish him. So, on one occasion as the attorney was climbing over the rails of the dock, after conferring with the prisoners, his lordship called out to the jailor:

"Jailor, put that man back; one of your prisoners is escaping!"

Whereupon the jailor thrust the lawyer back into the dock, but having worked his way to the front of the dock, he addressed the judge, when the following conversation took place between them:

Attorney—My Lord, there is a mistake; I am an attorney.

Lord Norbury—I am sorry, sir, indeed, to see a gentleman of your respectable position in the dock as a prisoner.

Attorney—But, my lord, I have committed no crime.

Lord Norbury—Oh, sir, I have nothing to say to that; that must be decided by a jury of your countrymen.

Attorney—But, my lord, there is no charge—no indictments against me.

Lord Norbury—Then, sir, you will be discharged by public proclamation at the end of the assizes. (To the jailor) Jailor, put back that prisoner.

Whereupon the officer thrust back the limb of the law, and kept him until the rising of the court, when his lordship sent to the jailor a message instructing him to let him out.

☞ The man with his "lung tester," who accompanied Barnum, and makes an honest penny by testing the wind of the multitude, came to grief at Terre Haute, the other day. A healthy farmer's boy, with a chest on him like an emigrant's valise, drew in a mouthful of the atmosphere, wrapped in a quarter-section of his lips over the nozzle, and breathed. An explosion followed, first of the machine and then the bystanders, and the "professor" was heard to say as he gathered up the fragments of tinkling brass and springs. He had been eating onions; that's what made his breath so strong."

Domestic Economy.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

CITRON CAKE.—Beat four eggs and add one pound and a quarter of sugar, three quarters of a pound of butter, one pound and a half of flour. Dissolve one teaspoonful of soda in a pint of milk, and stir it in with one teaspoonful of lemon extract and half a nutmeg. Then add half a pound of citron, cut in thin pieces and bake quickly.

LOOKING FORWARD.

With hopeful eyes turned future-wards we stand,
Doing our work, not blessed, but content;
And though but rarely loving, hand meets hand
From heart to heart love's messages are sent,
Our present life is twilight, calm and still,
Wherein we watch and wait the morrow's light,
And finish daytime tasks with right good will,
For this shall make our harvest sunshine bright.
Oh, blessed reaping time of love long sown!
Oh, golden harvest to be gathered in!
Oh, happy day when love shall claim his own!
Oh, perfect rest our fearless wills shall win.
O, blessed future! dimly seen but dear,
And blessed time that daily brings thee near!

We have no time for foolish sighs and tears!
No room in all our lives for vain regret;
No need to mourn the spring time of our years,
No past to haunt, no sorrow to forget.
For our great love has drawn a curtain dense
Across the years that seem so far away,
And all our past is hidden—we commence
A truer, better living from to-day.
Not yet the currents of our lives may meet,
And mingling, broaden to a stream of joy,
But peace is ours; and love serene and sweet
Shall conquer care, and soothe the word's annoy.
So on this vantage-ground of patient love
We take firm footing. What shall us remove?

THE MARRIAGE OF A DAUGHTER.

The departure of a son from beneath the paternal roof does not present any spectacle of desolation. Masculine life has, from its infancy, an individuality, an independence, an exotism, so to say, which is essentially wanting to female existence. When a son abandons his parents to create for himself a separate interest, this separation causes but little interruption in their mutual relations. A man marries, and still maintains his friendship, his habits, and his filial affections. Nothing is changed in his life; it is only an additional tie. His departure is consequently a mere simple separation, while the departure of a young girl, to become a wife in a few hours, is a real desertion, a desertion with all its duties and feelings still fresh about it. In one word, the son is a sapling which has always grown apart from the trunk, while the daughter has, on the contrary, formed an essential portion of it, and to detach her from her place is to mutilate the tree itself. You have surrounded her youth with unspeakable tenderness, the exhaustless tenderness of your paternal and maternal hearts; and she, in return, has appeared to pour forth upon you both an equally inexhaustible gratitude. You loved her beyond all the world, and she seemed to cling to you with a proportionable affection.

But one day, one ill-omened day, a man arrives, invited and welcomed by yourselves; and this man of your own choice carries off to his domestic eyrie your gentle dove, far from the soft nest which your love had made for her, and to which hers had clung. On the morrow you look around you, you listen, you wait, you seek for something which you cannot find. The cage is empty; the tuneful linnet has flown; silence has succeeded to its melodious warblings; it does not come as it did on the previous morning, fluttering its perfumed wings about your pillow, and awakening you by its soft caresses. Nothing remains but a painful calm, a painful silence, a painful void.

The chamber of the absent darling offers only that disorder which is so melancholy for a mother to contemplate; not the joyous and impatient disorder of occupation, but that of abandonment. Maidenly garments scattered here and there; girlish fancies no longer prized; chairs heaped with half worn dresses; drawers left partially opened, and ransacked to their remotest corners; a bed in which no one has slept; a crowd of charming trifles, which the young girl loved, but which the young wife despises, and which are littered over the carpet like the feathers dropped by the linnet when the hawk made the timid bird its prey. Such is the depressing sight which wrings tears from the mother's heart.

Nor is this all: from this day she occupies only the second place in the affections of her departed idol; and even that merely until the happiness of maternity shall have taught her whom she weeps, to assign her to one still lower. This man—this stranger—unknown a few months—it may be but a few weeks—previously, has assumed a right over those affections which were once almost entirely her own; a few hours of fleeting, and it may be even of assumed, tenderness, have in a great degree sufficed to efface twenty long years of watchfulness, of care, and of self-abnegation; and they have not only rent away her right to be the first and best beloved, but they have also deprived her of the filial caresses, and gentle attentions, and the adored presence of the heart's idol, whom she herself has given to him for life.

Nothing is left to the mother but the attachment of respect. All warmer emotions are engrossed by the husband, to whom his young bride owes alike obedience and devotedness. If she loves him, she leaves her home without regret to follow his fortune to the end of the world; if she does not love him, she will still perform the same duty with resignation. Nature and law alike impose the obligation on her, and her own heart must decide whether it will constitute her joy or her trial; but in either case the result to the mother is the same.

Nor can that mother reproach her with this painful preference, for she has reared her in the conviction of the necessity of marriage; she has herself offered to her its example in her own person; Heaven itself has pointed it out as a duty whose omission is culpable; and therefore, far from venturing to wish that the lost one should restore to her all the tenderness which time and habit may enable her to withdraw from her husband, the mother is bound, on the contrary to pray that they may every day become dearer to each other, and by each other, even at the expense of her own happiness.

This misfortune is the mother's last blessing.—*Lady's Journal.*

ORIENTAL POTTERY.

China, Japan and Persia have for ages enjoyed an enviable reputation in the Potter's art. The policy of non-intercourse with other nationalties enable these nations to keep the curious inquirer at a distance, and the efforts of the outside world to obtain access to their mode of life, and to a knowledge of the arts and sciences, were repulsed by the administration of stringent laws. Their coasts were rigidly guarded, and the penalties of infringement upon established customs were such as to deter the most adventurous investigator. It was not until the twelfth century that any items of information were gleaned, and these were mainly the result of the active missionary, who, with a holy zeal in the cause of his Master, was quickened with the spirit to serve his fellow-men in a material sense. There can be no doubt that Arabia, long before this date, enjoyed a considerable share of Oriental trade, for Soliman, a merchant of considerable erudition, relates that in 851 the Arabian merchants had extended their commerce in the East far beyond the Greek merchants of Egypt, who never traded beyond Ceylon. All authorities agree as to the ancient commercial intercourse between China and the Persian Gulf, and we have every evidence that porcelain found its way into Europe from ancient times by means of caravans through this source. The first mention of Pottery in European annals is by the Arabian geographer, Edrisi, residing at the Court of Roger II, King of Sicily, who published in 1151, a geographical work by order of that Prince. Marco Polo, the first European who penetrated into China, writing in 1278, mentions the vast extent of this manufacture in the Celestial Empire. The publication of his travels in 1307 awakened a spirit of curiosity, which led to further explorations, and history is filled with interesting revelations of this art, as given to us by Father Jordanus, Ibn Batoutah and others. It is related by Roscoe that Lorenzo de Medici, having opened intercourse between Florence and Egypt, received, as a mark of favor, by Soldan, many rare presents, and, among them some large vases of porcelain. This was in 1487, and in the same year we find the maritime laws of Barcelona recording porcelain as one of their imports. Its general introduction is attributed to the Portuguese, who, upon their return from their voyage around the Cape of Good Hope, in 1518, brought with them glowing accounts of Eastern manufactures, and a large number of specimens of great beauty and variety.

The Portuguese Ambassador, Ferdinand d'Andreada, established in 1538 the first commercial intercourse with China, of which they enjoyed a monopoly until the early part of the seventeenth century. During this period, they imported some splendid collections of pottery, consisting of massive vases of delicate workmanship and of singular beauty.

The pride and insolence of Portuguese merchants resulted in their expulsion, and the trade, which had become a source of great prosperity to Southern Europe, fell into the hands of the Dutch, with whom it remained a close monopoly for many years.

Though the products were at this early day obtainable by purchase, yet the materials and mode of manufacture were entirely unknown, as the greatest secrecy was observed in its production.

Anecdotes.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE FISHWIFE.—During the late visit of the Queen to Edinburg, advantage was taken of the excitement by a travelling circus company, who perambulated in costume the route Her Majesty was expected to take. Among the crowd which collected at Brandon street, was a Newhaven fishwife, who was all anxiety to see the Queen. This magnificent cavalcade, with its glittering display of theatrical grandeur turned the corner, and when Maggie caught sight of the gorgeously apparelled lady who rode at the head of it, she sprang forward, seized the tinseled riding skirt and exclaimed, "Eh! ye'r Majesty, my dawtie, turn round, and let's see ye'r bonny face; it's no often we get the chance o' seeing it." When loud laughter apprised her of her mistake, she indignantly inquired, "Hoo she could be expected to ken the Queen, when she had never seen her, and that onybody wad expect a queen to come dressed in gold and silver."

☞ A Rocky Mountain correspondent says: "These stages are towed by six horses, steered by the most elegant young gentlemen ever seen, whose cheeks always glow with the blush of youth and innocence, and whose eyes are always on the alert for holes in the road instead of the young ladies in the stage. Some portions of the road are along hillsides, and the precipice below is very frightful to many women's nerves, and they turn pale and gasp out: 'Oh! driver, do be careful!' and the like; but he goes on his winding way. One lady asked the driver what he would do if the stage went down the bank? 'Roll down,' said he. 'Do you ever have any accident on this road?' said she. 'Sometimes, but not often,' was the reply. 'What do the people say that get hurt?' 'Nothing, for we knock them in the head at once,' was the answer, which did not at all reassure the lady."

WAGES AND WIVES.—Philanthropic Farmer: "Well, Tomkins, after this week, instead of paying you partly in cider, I shall give you two shillings extra wages."

Tomkins. "No, thanky, Master; that won't do for me."

Farmer. "Why, man, you'll be the gainer; for the cider you had wasn't worth two shillings!"

Tomkins. "Ah, but you see I drinks the cider myself; but the owld 'ooman 'll 'ev the two shillun!"

☞ The particulars of a mule trade between a white man and a negro are thus given by the *Marietta Journal*:

According to agreement they "hitch in" their horses in their respective wagons to see how they would work. The white man drove up the street and passed over a railroad bridge and never returned. The negro went up the bridge to look for him. He soon returned with the exclamation: "Dat white man done gone clean home wid my mule, so I reckon I'd jest well consider it a trade."—And the negro drove off saying: "I is not worsted any nohow."

☞ "See here," said a doorkeeper of the United States senate chamber to a crazy man who had got into the ladies gallery; "don't you know this is no place for you?" "That's so," gravely replied the lunatic: and then pointing to the senators below, he added, "My place is down there among those fellows!"

☞ At a school examination, where the word "panegyric" was required to be appropriately used in a sentence, the following effort was put forth by a budding aspirant for lexicographical honors: "A few drops of penegyric given on a lump of sugar is often best for an infant with the stomach-ache."

☞ The editor of a Western paper writes: "My wife and I have separated. As we both wanted to be boss, and she was likely to beat me, I left her. She says she will 'nail' me yet. I believe her."

☞ Upon the marriage of Miss Wheat, of Virginia, an editor hoped, that her path might be flowery, and that she might never be thrashed by her husband.

☞ Would you like to subscribe for 'Dickens' Household Words'? inquired a magazine agent, "I guess not—household words have played the dickens with me long enough."

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